

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.

B.P.P. NAMES JOANN LITTLE "WOMAN OF THE YEAR"



LARRY LITTLE, coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and JOANN LITTLE, who is waging a determined struggle for her right to self-defense.

(Winston-Salem, N.C.) — Sister JoAnn Little has honored the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party by accepting its "Woman of the Year" award at the Chapter's annual dinner and awards ceremony celebrating the example of Black Panther Party Fallen Comrade Joseph "Joe-Dell" Waddell, assassinated on June 13, 1972, by guards at Central Prison in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Sister JoAnn, the 20-year-old Black woman charged with the August, 1974, murder of a White jail guard who attempted to rape her, was cited by the Winston-Salem Chapter for "her courageous act of self-defense and defense of Black Womanhood," at the gathering of more than 200 persons on June 13 held at the Schlitz Brown Bottle Room here. (See interview with Sister Little in Centerfold.)

Describing the Black Panther Party as the vanguard organization of the liberation struggle in America, Sister JoAnn challenged the audience to "follow the leadership of the Party and support the Party Survival Programs."

In addition to Ms. Little, the Winston-Salem Chapter honored several other community persons who through the year gave outstanding support to the Black Panther Party and its Survival Programs. Brothers Joe Miller, John Hayes and Sister Shirley Caldwell were presented gold plague awards for outstanding

CONTINUED ON CENTERFOLD

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Editorial

Unity For Survival

At no time in the history of this country has the necessity for unity among Black Americans been more vital to our survival than now. Domestically the U.S. is moving rapidly and relentlessly toward total economic and social collapse, with the danger of fascism as a "solution" growing. Outside, this country is facing growing criticism and isolation, even from those European countries traditionally thought of as allies and friends of the U.S.

That vast expanse of peoples of color, sometimes called the Third World, is steadily drawing closer and closer together in unified opposition to U.S. policies of rip-off economic exploitation, wars of aggression under the cloak of fighting communism and big power diplomacy affecting the lives of hundreds of millions of people, all in the interests of U.S. owned or controlled multinational corporations.

While Americans are being told the lie that the steady march forward of the peoples of the Third World — peoples of color — for rightful control over their natural resources and their lives is, in fact, some evil scheme of evil men to destroy America.

Every day makes it clearer that Black people in America are being made the scapegoat, the excuse for continuing and increasing violations of the inalienable rights of all Americans to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In fact, however, it is our oppression that makes possible those wider violations of human rights as demonstrated in increasing unemployment affecting all Americans, steadily rising cost of living for all Americans, deteriorating education for all children and a general decay in the moral and spiritual values of all Americans, while \$100 billion a year is spent on building and maintaining weapons of war.

Black Americans are part of that great movement of people's of color around the world that is in the forefront of the struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and war. We must together find the ways to fulfill our historic responsibility, for our own survival and for the sake of all humankind. □



COMMENT Gulf Oil Tightens Control On South Korea

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Gulf Oil Company, along with large U.S. banking interests, is tightening its hold on South Korea, writes Rick Jurgens in a Pacific News Service feature.

The threat to these interests represented in the growing popular demand in South Korea for unification with the North appears to be building up to a justification for a South Korean-provoked war against North Korea.

Jurgens writes:

The revelation that Gulf Oil Corporation had contributed more than \$4 million to the last two political campaigns of South Korean military dictator Park Chung Hee came as no surprise to veteran observers of that Asian country.

Gulf, which is the largest single foreign investor in South Korea, owns a 50 per cent interest in the 215,000 barrel per day oil refinery at Ulsan. Gulf's 1963 investment in the refinery — the largest in Korea — was the first major direct foreign investment in South Korea by a large multinational firm.

Gulf was allowed to purchase its original 25 per cent interest in the refinery for a mere \$5 million, and realized more than \$10 million in profits in the four years between 1965 and 1969. In addition, Gulf has profited as the sole supplier of crude oil to the giant refinery and pocketed the interest on a long-term loan made to its Korean partner.

Gulf Oil President B.R. Dorsey, who revealed the political contributions in testimony before a Senate subcommittee, is also president of the U.S. Korea Economic Council. That Council — made up of more than 100 U.S. corporations — was formed to stimulate more U.S. trade and investment in South Korea. Without the continued support of foreign banks and industrial corporations, the hard-pressed

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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Attorneys For Slain Panthers Charge Police Spying

(Chicago, Ill.) — Attorneys for the families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, the Illinois State Black Panther Party leaders murdered by police in a predawn raid on December 4, 1969, charged last week that they have evidence of illegal police surveillance and eavesdropping on themselves and other lawyers representing Black Panther Party clients.

Making the assertions were G. Flint Taylor, Jr., and Jeffrey Haas, who have subpoenaed for access to police spy files and other data accumulated by the Chicago Police Intelligence Division, also known as the "Red Squad." Taylor and Haas made their charges at a hearing before



MARK CLARK

U.S. District Court Senior Judge Joseph Sam Perry, in which a city attorney sought to quash the subpoenas on the grounds that confidential police informants might be disclosed.

The attorneys told Judge Perry that a review of a portion of over 12,000 pages of Chicago police intelligence material of the BPP revealed evidence that their firm, the Peoples Law Office at 2156 N. Halsted, had been subject to electronic surveillance and illegal wiretaps from 1968 through the present.

Attorney Taylor told Judge Perry of three specific incidents of police spying:

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SENIORS' DAY AT COMMUNITY FORUM

Talent Show Warm And Loving

(Oakland, Calif.) — Our beautiful senior citizens provided a talent show that was very human and loving at the Son of Man Temple Community Forum on last Sunday, June 22. The show was well attended and warmly received and appreciated.

Brother Thomas Pruitt opened the show with a stimulating talk on the importance of Black history and then proceeded to cite events of Black history for the week of June 17 to June 23. Following his reading, Brother Pruitt, swung the talent show into high gear as he introduced the guest seniors' band headed by Mr. Greenwell. Brother Greenwell was soon joined by Mrs. Barbara Williams to get the audience rocking with "All of Me," "Stormy Monday," and "Kansas City."

The atmosphere then became quiet but loving and humorous as Mrs. Marie Cole recited poetry. Mrs. Cole, 89-years-old, began by telling how she was actually



Mrs. THELMA WASHINGTON put the audience in a mellow mood with Billie Holiday's blues.

present at the 1943 race riots in Detroit, which was discussed in the Black history portion of the program.

From a wheelchair, having lost the use of her left leg, Mrs. Cole proceeded with her down-home and very real poetry, a variety of poetic statements about Black people talking about themselves. The audience showed their love with a huge round of applause.

Next, the beloved Ben Griffin, an active member of the Seniors Against A Fearful Environment (S.A.F.E.) Program, then sang a gospel tune, "Cross Over the Dark Rolling Tide." He was followed by Sister Bernice Robinson singing, "When the Saints Go Marching In," which had everyone clapping and stomping. Sister Nancy Baxter also sang some gospel.

DUET

Then, in the most beautiful portion of the program, Mrs. Cole came back on stage to sing a duet with her husband, the Rev. Cole, 91, who is blind. Rev. and Mrs. Cole have been married 71 years, and told of their hard but happy life together as man and wife. Rev. Cole spoke of his enjoyment of the program, the warm feeling of the Son of Man Temple, and how he definitely wanted to come back. Together they sang, "I Feel Like Goin On."

The program returned to a more serious mood as Sister Fanny Reynolds recited a "Grandma Testimony," which focused on the strength Black people find in religion. She was followed by Thelma Washington who got deep off into the blues singing, "Ain't Nobody's Business What I Do," and "You're Nobody Until Somebody Loves You." Sister Washington sang despite her strep throat condition because of her desire to perform in the program.

Brother Pruitt kept the show moving on as he continually expressed the human feeling which flowed throughout the audience (mostly seniors) and the performers themselves.

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1,500 Hear Mrs. DuBois In San Francisco

(San Francisco, Calif.) — SHIRLEY GRAHAM DU BOIS (far right), author, lecturer and widow of the late Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, received a standing ovation from nearly 1,500 Bay Area residents who heard her speak on "Africa and China" in San Francisco on June 22, at the Marina Junior High School. Sponsored jointly by the San Francisco African American Historical and Cultural Society and U.S.-China People's Friendship Association, the Sunday afternoon affair also featured the Felix Green film Freedom Railway, on the construction by Chinese and African workers and engineers of the Tanzania/Zambia railway. Attorney JAMES HERNDON (left) chaired the occasion, ELLEN BROTSKY (center), president of the U.S.-China Association, introduced Mrs. Du Bois.

THE SAN QUENTIN 6 MUST BE SET FREE

The following is the conclusion of a series of articles appearing in THE BLACK PANTHER excerpted from an over 200-page post-trial memorandum filed in San Francisco federal court charging that the continued confinement of six Black and Brown prison activists in the notorious San Quentin Adjustment Center constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment," violating their Eighth Amendment Constitutional rights.

As Parts 1 through 11 have clearly detailed, the treatment accorded these brave men, the San Quentin 6 — David Johnson, Luis Talamantez, Willie Tate, Fleeta Drumgo, Hugo Pinell and Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain — has been filled with the horrors of a retaliatory and vindictive prison system: arbitrary beatings by guards; tear gassings; denial of visits; chaining and shackling like slaves; denial of exercise; inadequate and indecent food; improper medical treatment; the list is endless.

Yet, backed by the support of countless concerned and aware individuals, the San Quentin 6 have triumphed over the conditions designed to destroy them. And far from crushing in its effects, the repression by the prison administrators has initiated a progressive political movement, dedicated to prisoner rights and penal reform, and intent upon relegating into the history books the barbaric methods currently used in "adjustment centers" throughout this country. THE BLACK PANTHER thanks attorneys Fred Hiestand and Mark Merin for making this revealing document available to our readers.

CONCLUSION

COUNSELLORS SABOTAGE PLAINTIFFS

The same actors who in concert prevent plaintiffs from escaping the rigors of the Adjustment Center's first tier, also denounce them to the Adult Authority and justify plaintiffs' inhumane treatment as appropriate. The counsellors who sit on the ACRC (Adjustment Center Review Committee) and deny transfers from the Adjustment Center write evaluations for the Adult Authority considering parole possibilities for plaintiffs.

Cousellor Gerritson is so prejudiced against Johnson that every time he sees him he calls



him pejorative names. In Form 128G's reporting ACRC action, Gerritson has had each of the plaintiffs classified as "Category IV," reserved for particularly dangerous prisoners, on the basis that they are "Black Militants," "Members of the San Quentin Six."

Cousellor Hare, with whom the plaintiffs feel they have "nothing in common," candidly acknowledges that he makes a subjective evaluation of the prisoner's "attitude" in determining release readiness and when he prepares Adult Authority reports. Intending that the Adult Authority rely on his report and knowing they do, he stigmatized Johnson for his behavior which he claimed deteriorated "based on aggressive, assaultive acts of violence, antisocial revolutionary-type of behavior."

Attempting to support his characterizations from Johnson's history, however, Hare could only point to Johnson's professed feelings of racial persecution and his concern that he be acquitted

in his criminal trial. The "anti-social revolutionary-type behavior" he denounced in his report to the Adult Authority, on the witness stand became "revolutionary ideas" which are expressed "mostly in conversation."

Burdening Talamantez before the Adult Authority with a negative evaluation, Hare predicted "there is very little reason to anticipate any changes in this young man which might be beneficial upon release to a free society."

Pressed to justify such pre-science, Hare explained that Talamantez has denied committing one of the two robberies he was convicted of and for which he was given successive five years to life sentences. Talamantez' refusal to admit guilt demonstrated to Hare, his refusal to accept social responsibility; he did not consider that Talamantez might be telling the truth, and that, in any event, admissions of guilt are irrelevant. Dr. Diamond, in fact, sees a refusal to admit guilt as a

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Laney College B.P.P. Member Addresses 1975 Graduates

(Oakland, Calif.) — Austin Allen, Black Panther Party member and outgoing student body president at Laney College here, cautioned his fellow 1975 graduates last week that "One can have knowledge without understanding, but there is no understanding without knowledge."

Speaking on the concept developed by Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician, Huey P. Newton, Brother Allen told the predominantly Black audience of over 2,000 who attended the Laney College graduation ceremonies that Black and other minority students have the responsibility of using the knowledge they receive in school to implement programs that meet the needs of Black and poor communities. By so doing, Brother Allen explained, the students will gain a better understanding of the many problems that Black and poor people suffer and contribute to their solution.

Following Brother Allen, Gus Guichard, Black executive vice-chancellor of the California Community College system, strongly criticized the "CIA criminal action and Watergate-type activities prevalent in the country" and emphasized the necessity of maintaining the American community college system so that Black and poor communities will continue to have greater input into higher education.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

June 28, 1770

America's first school for Black people, organized by the Quakers, a White pacifist religious group led by Anthony Beneyet, opened its doors in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1770.

June 30, 1848

Destined to be a landmark decision, the Dred Scott case began in St. Louis Circuit Court on June 30, 1848. The case involved a petition from a slave named Dred Scott, seeking his freedom when his master moved from Missouri, a slave-holding state, to Kansas, a free state. The infamous decision, handed down against Scott a few years later by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Taney read in part, "A Black man has no rights a White man is bound to respect..."

June 27, 1872

The "Black Bard," Paul Lawrence Dunbar, one of the greatest Black poets of all time, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on June 27, 1872.

June 27, 1950

On June 27, 1950, President Harry Truman ordered American armed forces to aggressively attack the East Asian country of Korea, in gross violation of international law. This decision was to cause untold suffering for the Korean people and for the Black and poor people within the U.S., who bore the brunt of the three year imperialist campaign.

June 28, 1971

On June 28, 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously reversed the conviction of Black heavyweight boxing champion, Muhammad Ali, for draft evasion. Ali had claimed exemption as a Muslim minister.

June 29, 1972

The U.S. Supreme Court on June 29, 1972, ruled 5-4 that the death penalty is a violation of cruel and unusual punishment violating the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution. In his decision Justice William O. Douglas stated that a disproportionate number of minority and poor people are sentenced to death.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DISTRICT BOARDS AGREE TO WORK WITH REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

(Oakland, Calif.) — In an abrupt turnabout, representatives of the flatlands neighborhood boards, recently established to allow for citizen participation in distribution of \$12.7 million in the first year of the federal Community Development Program, have agreed to allow the Oakland Redevelopment Agency to provide staff personnel for their districts.

The announcement was made by Brother Booker Emery, chairperson for the district boards, at a Thursday morning press conference held last week at City Hall. Brother Emery said the decision was reached following a "positive meeting" with the Redevelopment Agency, which will supervise and coordinate the overall Community Development program.

Brother Emery said the meeting proved that the Redevelopment Agency staff and the district boards could work together in a "beautiful relationship."

In a statement handed out to the press, Brother Emery gives the position of the district boards as follows:

"At the City Council work session of June 5, 1975, citizens walked out of the meeting when the Council refused to consider providing Community Development funds for independent staff support for each District. This staff was seen as an important element in making the \$12.7 million Community Development Program a success. The Council decided the Oakland Redevelopment Agency would provide staff for the Districts.

"We, the Districts of the Flatlands (representatives from Fruitvale and Elmhurst were absent from the meeting at which this letter was approved), wish to set the misunderstanding clear. We do not oppose the Oakland Redevelopment Agency. We will

with the Oakland Redevelopment Agency.

"Our objections at the City Council work session on June 5, 1975, were over the right to control our own communities. We respect the decision of the City Council and vow to work hard and positively with the Agency.

"We welcome the opportunity to join in partnership with the Agency and the City Council in making Community Development work in Oakland." □



Black-Owned Oakland Hospital Holds Fund-Raiser

(Oakland, Calif.) — Over 300 people attended the highly successful fund-raising fair held last Saturday, June 21, at Doctors Hospital, Oakland's only Black-owned and operated hospital. Doctors Hospital opened on March 3, 1975, and last week's fair was part of its ongoing campaign to raise one million dollars. The 40-bed hospital located in East Oakland at 4600 Fairfax, is staffed by 40 doctors and 40 nurses, along with other medical personnel, and operates an emergency room 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

A variety of items costing from five cents up, were on sale at the fair, including colorful balloons, stylish clothes, household items, mouthwatering cakes, and delicious dinners of barbecue ribs, barbecue chicken, potato salad, baked beans, corn on the cob and lemonade. Children and adults enjoyed darts and a penny throwing game. A highlight of the day-long event was a five-mile marathon race run by several doctors on the hospital's staff.

33 Women Shipped To Men's Prison Following N.C. Rebellion

(Raleigh, N.C.) — On Friday, June 20, 33 women inmates who are being charged as ringleaders of a series of revolts at the North Carolina Women's Prison were moved to a more heavily guarded men's prison where they will be locked up in separate quarters. While this action took place the other 450 inmates at the North Carolina Women's Prison were kept locked in their dormitories.

This was the prison administration's latest reaction to the ongoing protest that began Sunday, June 15, and reached a high point on the next Monday when the imprisoned women forced the guards to retreat outside the chain-link fence surrounding the prison. The guards had attempted to break up a peaceful protest by carrying the women into a gym-auditorium, beating them and locking them inside. The inmates used volleyball net poles as battering rams to knock open

the doors. They then broke off chunks of concrete to throw at the guards, thereby driving them away.

The purpose of the demonstration was to demand that:

- (1) The prison laundry be closed.
- (2) The dispensary staff be replaced.
- (3) Diagnostic counseling be provided.
- (4) A meeting be held with Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr.
- (5) Inmate grievances procedures be improved.



After meeting with a delegation, Corrections Director Ralph Edwards promised to close the laundry, possibly within 90 days, and to investigate complaints about the dispensary staff and the grievance commission.

"The three issues today were justified," Edwards told reporters after the meeting.

The women went back to their cells, but they refused to work until after another meeting scheduled for Thursday, June 19. But on Thursday, Edwards reneged on his promise to close the prison laundry, touching off another sit-down protest and a clash between inmates and guards.

Forty-two people — 21 inmates, 18 guards and three matrons — were injured Thursday night when the inmates were attacked again. The next day the inmates were transferred and Edwards said he and the officials were adopting a hardline toward protests. □

**Free All
Political
Prisoners!**

FOOD STAMPS REACH FEW ELIGIBLE Not Enough For Adequate Diet

(New York, N.Y.) - A Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs reported recently that based on 1973 data, only 38 per cent of people eligible for food stamps nationwide actually were receiving them.

"The failure to meet the goals mandated by Congress can be traced directly to the restrictive policies and practices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); policies that have plagued the poor for years and are now preventing the food stamp program from meeting the needs of the newly unemployed," said the Committee's report.

On top of that, the federal food stamps program does not meet the nutritional needs of the people who are included in the program. According to the New York-based Food Research and Action Center (FRAC), the Economy Food Plan, on which food stamp allotments are based, does not include the National Academy of Sciences' Recommended Daily Allowance of vitamins B-6 and B-12, folic acid and magnesium.

The Economy Food Plan (EFP) is also high in fats and oils, an excess that may lead to high cholesterol levels in the blood. High cholesterol can be a contri-

Many families already on food stamps do not receive an adequate amount to achieve a proper diet.



buting factor in circulatory problems such as heart disease.

The Food Research and Action Center also points out that the EFP makes no allowance for people who need special diets because of pregnancy, chronic diseases, or because they are elderly or growing.

The cost figured for the EFP "economy-diet" plan rose to \$159.90 monthly in December of 1974 for a four-person family. But the current food stamp allotment for four-member families is only \$154 a month, \$5.90 less than the amount needed to buy the economy-diet foods at retail prices.

The economy diet is described by one social scientist as "a

deficiency diet designed for temporary or emergency use." It allows about \$.44 per person per meal for food, and no provision is made for differences between local prices and the norm.

The USDA Nutrition and Technical Services Director in Princeton, New Jersey, conceded that the economy diet might have nutritional shortcomings, but suggested that much of it was due to unwise use of food stamps and money. "We hope that people will exercise good judgment and we make a sincere effort to spread nutritional information among people," he said.

(We thank *Liberation News Service* for the information printed in this article.)



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first genuine People's Artist America has produced."

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Seniors' Day At Community Forum

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Brother Pruitt emphatically stated that the feeling of love he felt at the Community Learning Center could not be matched anywhere else. He explained how he was overwhelmed by so many young people working closely together to make sure that their needs are met. He stressed that this was done out of love and nothing else.

The finale of the show was a rousing display of faith and spirit by Rev. Rust and Rev. Moore who sang, "Take My Hand, Precious Lord" and "One Morning I'm Going Home." Throughout their performance they did some right-

eous "testifyin'," which literally shook the house.

Afterwards, the warm atmosphere continued into the cafeteria as everyone said congratulations to one another, said hello or made acquaintances over delicious hors d'oeuvres.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

This was the Seniors' Day at the Son of Man Temple and for the seniors and the S.A.F.E. Program, sponsored by the Community Learning Center, it was a tremendous success. Our seniors have made our Black history and are continuing to make history. Congratulations, our beloved seniors.

All Love To Our Seniors!

OUR HEALTH



THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE ON SMOKING AND HEALTH

The Third World Conference on Smoking and Health, which met recently in New York City, concluded that research efforts must now be focused on better ways to help smokers quit smoking and to prevent others from taking up the habit.

Enough evidence has been gathered, the conference said, to establish cigarette smoking as "the single most preventable cause" of lung cancer, coronary heart disease and chronic lung diseases.

With enough evidence accumulated that cigarette smoke can adversely affect the non-smoker, the conference also urged that smoking be banned in all public places and that nonsmokers be guaranteed the right to work in smoke-free areas.

Many participants expressed discouragement about the persistence of cigarette smoking in developed countries and the growth of the habit in developing nations. However, others noted that considerable progress had been made in getting people to quit smoking and thereby reducing their intake of harmful tars and nicotine.

Government-funded medical programs and private health insurance programs were urged to provide or cover the costs of smoking treatment services, and employers were urged to give employees time off to attend smoking withdrawal programs.

The conference also asked the health professions to strengthen their stand against smoking. Smoking should be banned throughout hospitals, the conference report said, and doctors and dentists should make a concerted effort to get their patients to give up cigarettes.

Other recommendations adopted by the Conference included progressive price increases for cigarettes to discourage consumption; a cigarette tax based on tar and nicotine content; and reduced insurance premiums for nonsmokers.

(We wish to thank *The New York Times* for the above information.)

MILWAUKEE B.P.P. ORGANIZES TO ABOLISH "DEATH CHAMBERS" AT WAUPUN PRISON

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) — In two days, the Milwaukee Chapter of the Black Panther Party collected over 3,000 signatures on petitions demanding an immediate halt to the construction of eight underground soundproof cells in the Segregation Building at Waupun State Prison in Waupun, Wisconsin.

The petition campaign was initiated following a June 17 community meeting called by the Milwaukee B.P.P. Chapter to organize support for the inmates at Waupun State, half of whom have been on a hunger strike since June 10 protesting the construction of the new "death chamber" cells.

At the meeting, a united community pledged their support to the demand that the "torture cells" be completely abolished. Organizations represented at the meeting included: the Committee for Survival of Prisoners; the People's Free Health Center; the United Black Community Council; the Center for United Labor Action; Prisoners for Survival; Youth Against War and Fascism; and the Milwaukee Black Panther Party Chapter.

BLACK OFFICIALS

Black elected officials who have signed the petition thus far include: County Supervisor Terrence L. Pitts; state Senator Monroe Swan and state Assemblyman Lloyd A. Barbee. When enough signatures are collected, the groups intend to present the petitions in person to the Wisconsin state legislature.

Prisoners at Waupun State believe the new isolation cells will be used to break prison inmates both physically and mentally. Even the official prison description of the cells as "screamers"—soundproof cells to be used for disruptive inmates—leaves an ominous impression.

The latest issue of *Survival News*, a community newsletter printed by the Milwaukee B.P.P. Chapter, provides information on these cells. At the city's annual Juneteenth Day Festival, 60,000 Milwaukeeans heard Barry Bazell of the Milwaukee Chapter give a vivid description of the "death chambers."

Besides being underground and soundproof, the new isolation cells are being equipped with sound monitoring and camera observation equipment, and each cell has its own thermostat unit which can be set for up to 100 degrees.



Prisoners at Waupun State in Wisconsin fear that the new underground soundproof "death chambers" will be used to harm them physically and mentally.

Survival News reports: "This dangerous temperature level can cause over-exposure, exhaustion and even death. One small spray of mace can cause 3rd degree burns. If the mace is inhaled, the respiratory system receives 3rd degree burns, and results in instant bleeding and strangulation."

In a related action, prison inmate Michael Cummings has filed a class action suit in federal court in Madison seeking to halt the construction and use of the new cells.

Referring to the cells as "torture chambers" and "death cells," the suit charges that the construction of the cells is

causing anxiety among the prisoners because of concerns about what the cells might be used for. Prisoners in the Segregation Building, many of whom are Black and politically active, said they feared that anything might happen in the cells because they were out of sight of other prisoners.

Cummings' suit asks federal Judge James Doyle to order the entire Segregation Building emptied and padlocked until an investigation can be made. Defendants in the suit include Wisconsin Governor Patrick J. Lucey and numerous state and prison officials.

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Nation Of Islam

"Open To All"

(Chicago, Ill.) — In a major statement redefining the historic role of Black Americans in today's world as viewed by his organization, the Honorable W.D. Muhammad, Supreme Minister of the Nation of Islam, has provided an explanation of the recent announcement by Minister Nathaniel Muhammad that in the future the Nation "will be open to all without regard to race, color or creed."

Last week the establishment media around the country reported on what it called a major shift in policy and philosophy by the Nation when the minister of the Kansas City, Missouri, Mosque of the Nation also reportedly told an audience of more than 40,000 here: "There will be no such category as White Muslim or Black Muslim. All will be Muslims. All children of God," indicating that Whites who adopt the Muslim faith will, in the future, be welcome in the Nation.



WALLACE MUHAMMAD, Supreme Minister of the Nation of Islam.

Writing in the June 27 issue of *Muhammad Speaks*, the official organ of the Nation of Islam, Supreme Minister Wallace Muhammad declares that the Black community in America "is best prepared by experience to understand the nature of the major social problems that threaten us today," and are therefore "chosen" to carry out the mission "to reach all who share in their suffering."

The Supreme Minister asserts: "The chosen are those to champion the cause of the poor, the deprived, the enslaved. When we look around the world, we see that there are other people in the

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

JUST RELEASED

"The author...has created an interesting cast of unusual individuals and set them in movement against a sharply observed background of honky-tonk Cairo."

Publishers Weekly

"Du Bois's book is sensitively written, interesting because of its exotic setting and valuable as a sociological document."

Library Journal

...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

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DID C.I.A. "HIT" CHICAGO HOOD?

(Oak Park, Ill.) — Did the CIA "hit" Sam ("Momo") Giancana, the 65-year-old Chicago-based mobster found shot to death last Thursday night in his home here, just one week before he was scheduled to testify before a Senate committee investigating links between the national crime syndicate, the CIA and attempts to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro?

Giancana, who held extensive gambling and other interests in Cuba before the revolutionary Castro forces liberated the island in 1959, was reportedly found lying face up in a pool of blood by the 81-year-old caretaker of his estate, shot once in the mouth and five times in the neck by a .22 caliber pistol.

Giancana had been recently fingered by Richard Bissell, who headed CIA's "dirty tricks" department in the early 1960s, *Time* magazine, *The New York Times* and other informed sources as being one of the two chief liaisons between the CIA and U.S. organized crime in their frantic alliance to do away with the great Cuban leader.

GANGSTER

According to *New York Times* sources, Giancana and John Roselli, a Las Vegas-based gangster, were recruited to launch the joint plot against Castro by Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent who later became an aide to Howard Hughes, the reclusive billionaire. Giancana was set up in the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami to oversee the operation.

Nation Of Islam "Open To All"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
United States and outside who share our problems," clearly referring here to, among others, poor and deprived Whites.

The Supreme Minister writes: "The mission is to reach all who share in their suffering. Their suffering is the denial of equal opportunities in education, in the building of the world and in the fruits of the blessings of their labor."

"...The Black American, being more experienced and more aware of this common problem, is best suited to champion the cause," the Supreme Minister writes. "Furthermore, his success, his victory, is more significant and offers more encouragement to the Brothers and Sisters who share in the miseries produced by grafted, Caucasian mentality."



Last week, Maheu, citing his Fifth Amendment rights against giving self-incriminating evidence, refused to answer any questions put to him by the Senate CIA committee.

Both *The New York Times* and *Time* magazine cite Richard Cain, a former Chicago police detective, as the man Giancana turned to for help in the Castro mission.

According to *Time*, which carried a special feature report on Giancana and Cain in its June 16, 1975 issue, in early 1960, with the consent of the CIA, Cain began recruiting Spanish-speaking hoods on Chicago's West Side for the Castro hit. Some of these men were eventually selected and sent to Miami and Central America for training in commando tactics.

Time reports that the CIA laid out more than \$100,000 for the operation, while Giancana spent

\$80,000 of the mob's money for Cain's expenses. When some mob leaders objected, Giancana is said to have contended that the money could be considered as "ice" (protection money).

Although Giancana's men never got close to Castro, the CIA partially returned the debt owed. In October, 1960, Giancana was fuming because his girlfriend, singer Phyllis McGuire, was more interested in comedian Dan Rowan. The CIA arranged for burglars to break into Rowan's motel in search of evidence that could be used to cool his romance with Ms. McGuire.

As for Cain, he was later heard to boast how he had led several hit-and-run raids on Cuban power stations. But that was all to end in December, 1973, when two men wearing ski masks blew Cain's head off with a shotgun blast.

POLICE STAKEOUT

Latest reports on the Giancana slaying reveal that in order to hit Giancana the killer(s) had to pass unnoticed through a police stakeout of the suburban estate. Both Chicago intelligence detectives and FBI agents watched Giancana's home — taking notes of his visitors and incoming license plates—until at least 9:00 p.m. Thursday evening. There has been no comment on this report from the FBI.

Although Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, reportedly gives "no credence" to "speculation" that the Giancana murder was a CIA hit, he (Church) is considering providing protection to future committee witnesses.

One of Giancana's lawyers, Edward J. Calihan, told newsmen last Friday that he did not believe that Giancana was ordered murdered by his mob associates.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

David Johnson Assaulted

(San Rafael, Calif.) — David Johnson of the San Quentin Six showed up in Marin Superior Court with a black eye after being assaulted by a prison guard last week. His attorney, Fred Cox, complained to Superior Court Judge Henry Broderick while a prison spokesman claimed Johnson had to be subdued in an argument between defendants and guards in the Adjustment Center. The argument was supposed to be about what clothes the defendants were going to wear to court.

Castro Plot Foiled

(Washington, D.C.) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) organized an attempt in early 1961 to poison Fidel Castro, his younger brother, Raul, and Che Guevara, according to a source who claims direct knowledge of the operation. The purpose of the operation was to create confusion and disorganization before the Bay of Pigs invasion, then being planned by the CIA. The plot failed, however, when the would-be assassin was unable to get close enough to poison the three revolutionary leaders as they were eating.

Nazis' Offer Bounty

(Washington, D.C.) — In a recorded telephone message, the American Nazi Party has offered a \$100 bounty to the first "non-Jewish White" who, in defense of his property, shoots a Black person (as reported in Jack Anderson's column). Both the Justice Department and the telephone company are claiming there's nothing they can do about it, with a phone company official, William Backus, saying, "This cannot be considered a harassing call because nobody has to listen to it. You have to make an effort to be insulted." Spokesmen from the Justice Department claim that there is no law being broken, therefore there is nothing that can be done to stop these outright racist telephone calls.



Black people are railroaded as a whole.

Negligence Kills Black Woman At Riker's Island Prison

(New York, N.Y.) — Negligence on the part of police officers, court attendance and prison officials in the form of slow and inadequate procedures for taking care of sick inmates was the cause of the death of a 29-year-old Black woman last June in her cell at the Correctional Institution for Women at Riker's Island, the City's Board of Corrections charged recently.

The nine-member civilian board, which investigates all inmate deaths, discovered these chain of events preceded the tragic death of the woman, Juanita Robinson:

- Ms. Robinson had told prison officials, police and court personnel that she was ill, but there had been no follow-up treatment of her condition.

- Police and court attendants had failed to indicate on commitment papers that the woman was ill and required medical treatment following her arrest.

- There was a delay of more than eight hours between the time the prisoner told an attendant at the court detention pen and her subsequent delivery to Riker's Island, where medical care was available.

- There was a delay of 10 minutes between the time Ms. Robinson was found in a comatose state and a call was made to the infirmary for medical help.

The medical examiner attributed Juanita Robinson's death to "chronic alcoholism" and "chronic narcotism and barbiturate abuse."

Although the various events which preceded Ms. Robinson's

Z.A.N.U. REPRESENTATIVE IN U.S. BRUTALIZED BY DELAWARE POLICE

(New York, N.Y.) — Brother Tapson A. Mawere, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) representative in the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean, and an associate, Brother Synos Mangazva on June 7 were attacked, brutalized, arrested and charged by police in Harrington, Delaware, without cause or provocation and are now facing court hearings on June 27 in Dover, Delaware.

Brother Mawere, accompanied by Brother Mangazva, was on the way to an engagement in Norfolk, Virginia, where he was to speak about the racism and brutality of the Rhodesian police in the murder June 1 of 13 Zimbabwe African people. In a press statement released on June 11, Brother Mawere comments: "I and my comrade...became victims of police racism and brutality here in the southern United States."

Brother Mawere and ZANU have been active in alerting the American people of the recruitment of White mercenaries in the U.S. to fight in his country, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), against the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe and in support of the fascist and racist regime of Ian Smith.



Police brutality is a common occurrence in America.

In the release Brother Mawere describes the incident and the subsequent events:

"My companion was attacked by an unidentified plainclothes

policeman without provocation while waiting in People's Service restaurant in Harrington, Delaware, for our Trailways bus, which had broken down, to be replaced.

"Two plainclothes policemen and four other uniformed police pushed Mr. Mangazva through the plate glass door, breaking it. They arrested him and pushed him into an unmarked car while beating and kicking him. I insisted on going with him but the police pushed me away. However, I managed to jump into the car before the door closed.

"At the Harrington police station after I began to write down the policemen's names and the particulars, the police asked me who I was. After telling them my name and my position as chief representative in the United States of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), they started checking on some records. After about ten minutes they told me I was under arrest and proceeded to handcuff me. One of the police officers spoke about calling the immigration officials to come and pick us up.

"We were taken to Dover jail where our jailers put us into maximum security cells and stripped us of all our clothes, except shorts, and where we had to sleep on a slab without covers with the windows open. My

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DELLUMS' CORNER

Report Released On Oakland Housing Crisis

(Washington, D.C.) — California Congressmen Ron V. Dellums and Fortney H. (Pete) Stark have compiled a 55-page report on the East Oakland housing problem with information gathered during recent hearings in East Oakland. A moratorium of housing foreclosures, an investigation into possible discriminatory lending practices by banks, savings and loan companies and a review of Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) policies—the implications of those policies were brought together in report.

With regard to "a moratorium on foreclosure," the report suggested that mortgage companies take a more human approach to determine whether failure to make payments has resulted from serious family problems, caused by either illness or the present economic conditions. The report questioned the reasoning behind "moving a family out of a home which then sits vacant, deteriorating and contributing to community housing ills." Also discussed was "prominent testimony" alleging to the practice of red lining, or the refusal of banks and other lending institutions to make real estate loans in certain areas. Since these "certain areas" are populated by minorities, there could be violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

A recommendation made by the Dellums-Stark report called for looking into the possibility of allowing residents to homestead abandoned homes and providing for better rehabilitation and code enforcement programs, low-interest loans and rent supplements for older persons in an effort to solve this urgent problem of East Oakland residents.

ATTICA TRIAL INTO 4th WEEK OF LIES

(Buffalo, New York) — The trial of Shango Bahati Kakawana (indicted as Bernard Strohle), a former Attica inmate who, along with four other defendants, is charged in three indictments of murder and kidnapping arising from the 1971 massacre of 43 inmates and hostages, continued into its fourth week here. If a trend in this trial has been established, the trend has been the outright lying and contradictory statements by prosecution witnesses which are the trademarks of railroad jobs masquerading as fair trials.

Major testimony was given this week by former inmate James Ross, as the state rolls on in its attempt to convict Shango and four co-defendants for the murder and kidnapping of inmates Kenneth Hess and Barry Schwartz.

SEEN DEATH

Ross is the only witness the prosecution is calling who claims to have seen the death of Barry Schwartz. Ross was on the stand for a day and a half, and though he clung to his story about the alleged murder, a history of deliberately false statements made by Ross to state investigators while he was in a confused and frightened condition emerged from the eight hour cross-examination conducted by defense attorney Ernest Goodman.

Ross claims that on September 12, 1971, he saw a baldheaded man walk into a cell and cut the throat of Barry Schwartz while several other inmates looked on from outside the cell. He identified the man as Shango, though throughout his testimony he referred to him as the bald-headed man.

The first major contradiction in the testimony was where Ross himself was located at the time of the alleged murder. Ross, at the trial, claimed that he was directly in front of the cell where the incident occurred; however, the defense introduced previous diagrams in which Ross had placed himself in a position from which he could not have seen the alleged murder. He explained the discrepancy to Judge Mattina by saying that he was lying when the diagrams were drawn.

Ross also said that he had lied when he told the state investi-

gators that Shango had tried to kill him on three different occasions. He said that this never happened but that he had told the story to investigators because he was frightened and confused. He said that both before and after the rebellion, he had experienced "visions" of persons hurting him.

Ross admitted on cross-examination that he had been unable to identify Shango in the courtroom on the first day of the pre-trial Wade hearing.

Perhaps as important as the contradictions in Ross's testimony was his general demeanor on the witness stand. He was

ON THE BLOCK

HOW CAN THE CALIFORNIA PRISON SYSTEM BE IMPROVED?

ASKED IN FRONT OF DELAUER'S BOOKSTORE, BROADWAY
IN DOWNTOWN OAKLAND.

Being an ex-convict, I would say the most progressive thing that could be done in California prisons is abolishing the indeterminate sentence. Instituting some more meaningful programs as far as self-betterment goes to give a convict an opportunity to do something with his time. More than anything else, I think they need some nonpartisan overseer of the programs that would be implemented. Corrections as it goes now is a farce, and the way they're doing it is damn near criminal in itself.



Billy Howard
760 Magazine St.
Boilermaker and
Hairdresser

Clyde Bradley
"Street Nigger"



A lot. The medical facilities, the eating, I think they should be given some trades that are worthwhile. They've got you pressing license plates, and you can't get a job out here doing it.

I think that the prisons should kind of simulate outside life, so that when people get out, it won't be such a change.



Billie Hanson
King St., Berkeley
Teacher

Albert Jackson
1239 78th Ave.
Janitor



Stop harassing people, and realize that they are people who have made a mistake. Feed them the proper amount of food, give them good chances to get good jobs when they get out; better programs and better facilities and better books. More relations with the outside, instead of keeping the people on the outside who do care.

Treat them like they're human beings instead of like they're animals.



Theola Weathers
1816 Grant St.
Receptionist

Harold Washington
2215 E. 31st St.
"Trying to survive"



When I say 'tear them down,' I meant that, but really, it wouldn't be practical. Like what Popeye was trying to do, get a minimum wage for the people that are in prison, because working for \$11 a week or whatever they pay you in prison is degrading in itself. It's been proven that "rehabilitation" is a farce. I think prisoners should be granted a union. I think there should be ex-parolees on the parole board, and that they should have community people running the parole board.

unable to remember most of his previous testimony and statements. He said he had a history of psychological and nervous problems and had been under treatment with thiazine for these problems.

He also said that after he appeared before the grand jury, he began to drink a lot. While on the stand, Ross broke down emotionally several times; he also lapsed into long periods where he stared vacantly into space and was unable to understand or would not respond to the questions of the attorneys and the judge.

Ross also testifies that shortly

after the rebellion he was released on parole. He said in March, 1972, he absconded to Boston, breaking his parole, in order to escape the pressure he felt from the questioning of state investigator Ernest Milde. Ross was arrested in Boston and returned to Rochester where he spent a year in the county jail beginning in August, 1972, during which time he was questioned repeatedly by Milde. Ross said he first told the story about the bald-headed man to Milde in July, 1973, and that he was taken to the grand jury the following day.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Prisoners being processed into confinement.

SUPPORT FOR JOHN YANCEY GROWS

(Portsmouth, N.H.) — The John Yancey Defense Fund is making an urgent appeal for funds, loans, and all other forms of help in the blatantly unjust persecution of New Hampshire State Prison (NHSP) inmate John Yancey. Brother Yancey has been singled out for especially cruel treatment by prison authorities as "reward" for his outstanding parole record as a scholarship counselor at the University of New Hampshire.

On Dec. 11, 1973, John Yancey was cutting pictures from a magazine with a razor blade (scissors are not allowed in the cells). Capt. Lavalley, Lt. Morrisette, and six guards came to his cell and ordered him to back up the bars to be handcuffed. John asked where he was going and why. He was told to the hole (isolation unit where prisoners are stripped and put in an overly heated solitary cell, indefinitely). He again asked why, but received only repeated demands to back up to the bars.

Then Capt. Lavalley ordered John to be maced. After he was totally blinded and gagging from the mace his cell was opened and John came stumbling out, still holding the razor. He was grabbed, beaten, and dragged to segregation. During the attack two guards were cut by the razor. Twenty-four hours later John learned that he was put in solitary for "spitting in the direction of Capt. Lavalley" and "being on a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

REPORT CONFIRMS AID TO MINORITY BUSINESSES A FARCE

(Washington, D.C.) — U.S. government promises to encourage and assist the growth of Black capitalism through aid to minority-owned businesses, never serious, are now exposed. A report recently released by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reveals that of \$120 billion spent for goods and services annually by federal, state and local governments less than seven-tenths of 1 per cent went to minority-owned businesses.

The alleged minority aid program was established in March, 1969, with much fanfare, on the order of former President Nixon. It was divided into three categories: The Small Business Administration, the Minority Subcontracting Program and the Buy Indian Program.

In a special report, the San Francisco Examiner writes that officials in charge of the program expressed attitudes which were, in the Commission's words, "negative and sometimes hostile



In an economy dominated by monopoly capitalism, Black businesses will find no aid in government programs.

toward those the programs were to aid. One official described his work as giving "government handouts."

The Commission itself was hampered. Only 76 of 137 state and local governments queried responded. Of the 76, only 10 had

established the mandated programs. In the federal government, only the Defense Department — out of ten federal agencies examined — could provide information on subcontracts to minority firms.

The Minority Program "has no mechanism for enforcement" and "the program has not been implemented enthusiastically by contracting officers," the Commission reports. Under this program, major contractors must subcontract to minority firms or, at least show that they have tried to subcontract with minorities but were unable to do so.

The Small Business Administration's Office of Business Development had only 12 staffers scattered across the country, the Commission said. "Most staffers lacked technical expertise to deal with minority firms ... they bore responsibility for reviewing all government contracts and monitoring their administration."

The report states that "California's entire Minority Church Outreach Program currently consists of one purchasing office in Los Angeles staffed by two people, though the state does most of its purchasing in Sacramento and most minority firms are located in San Francisco and Los Angeles."

The average national proportion of state and city contracts going to minority firms annually is less than one per cent, the Commission reported.

"Negative attitudes among state and local procurement officers also presented a barrier to minority participation," the Commission found. "Most purchasing staff members are White male

Vigilantes Throw Victim Off Cliff

(Redondo Beach, Calif.) — Los Angeles County sheriff's deputies arrested six persons and are looking for six more men who allegedly formed a vigilante group that kidnapped three suspected burglars and threw one of them over a cliff to his death.

The victim and two friends were taken hostage on June 10 when a television set was stolen, and were held for ransom until the television set was returned the next morning. Two hostages were then released with the third one, John Arce, being thrown over a 250-foot cliff. According to a deputy, "You can't take a man's TV set. Sitting in front of TV drinking a beer. Isn't that what America's all about?"

JUST RELEASED

—Johnny Spains: "... a penetrating probe for truth."

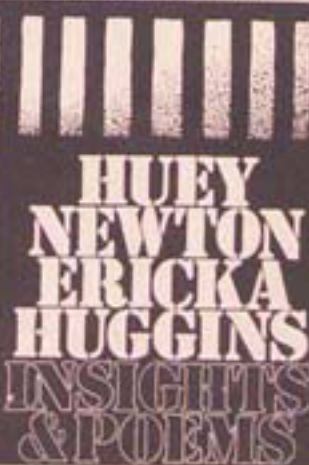


When HUEY P. NEWTON, co-founder and strategist of the Black Panther Party, disappeared in August, 1974, he left behind his *INSIGHTS*, which embody, as Ericka Huggins put it, "a sensitivity and a humanity that made the man, in his absence, a friend to all people." *ERICKA HUGGINS' POEMS* are the willing interpretation of her own life during the years since her husband, Joe Huggins, was assassinated in Los Angeles in 1969. There, there she has also co-edited the Black Panther newspaper and is director of the International Youth Institute, a model elementary school in Oakland.

INTRODUCTION BY JEWETT BAKER BROWN

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

potential sign of a good future.

Reversing himself when it no longer counted, in his post board review, Hare recognized that Talamenter's "record supports statement that behavior is changing."

In their "reviews" of plaintiffs' status, prison staff on the Classification Committee give pre-eminent weight to "attitude," although they have no objective standards for making such a judgment. Because "Johnson's attitude hasn't changed" there is "no basis for release" although they have been "conforming"; there is "no basis for release" they treat the staff "with tolerance" rather than the demanded "acceptance." Tate is damned by Lt. Miranda, in the most subjective evaluation yet seen, for his "complete attitude."

If the counsellors' evaluations of plaintiffs for the Adult Authority are based on hearsay, are subjective and do not reflect an understanding or appreciation of the prisoners' problems, the psychiatric evaluations prepared by prison psychiatrists and psychologists attempt to weave dirty linen from whole cloth.

The psychiatric evaluations may be prepared after the psychiatrist peeks at the prisoner through the rear viewing port in the prisoner's cell. In some cases the prisoner does not even know that he has been "seen" by a psychiatrist. Even a prisoner's refusal to talk with the psychiatrist will not prevent the writing of a complete "evaluation" reconstructed from old records.

Though San Quentin is "for all practical purposes a hopeless institution," its cruelest work is accomplished through the Adjustment Center, the experimental device which replaced the dungeons of the past. The pendulum of experimentation and re-evaluation has swung, however, back to the Cesare Beccaria position that prisons are for punishment and away from the mistaken concept that you can "treat" prisoners until they adjust."

Designed half as a security device and half as a treatment center, the Adjustment Center is so painful and dehumanizing that its existence causes so much bitterness and is so provocative of violence that the net effect has been to cause more violence than if it had not been used as a security device in the first place.

Minor patch-work can not repair an institution founded on false principles. The entire deck



(Left to right) HUGO PINELL, famed defense attorney CHARLES GARRY, and JOHNNY SPAIN discuss the San Quentin 6 case at Marin County Courthouse.

must be cleared. Only the abolition of the Adjustment Centers, starting with San Quentin's, would be a step in the right direction, coupled with the compensatory readjustment programs and eventually other improvements in the whole system described by Dr. Diamond.

The Adjustment Center's failure as an institution is the greater because of the damage, the pain, the humiliation and despair it has caused. Instead of helping its unfortunate occupants, it has embittered and

inflamed them. Not only does it stand counter to good penological practice, the Adjustment Center has been an instrument of brutality. The social obligation of the prison system is to do everything conceivable to remedy criminal tendencies which exist prior to confinement.

"And when things are done to an individual which...in all logic and common sense, if not objective scientific knowledge, would tend to make these qualities worse, then...you are dealing with cruel and unusual punishment."□

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY is an independent citizens' group concerned about the systematic and widespread violation of the civil liberties of minority and political groups (such as the Black Panther Party) by federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies. We insist that the Congressional Committees investigating the IRS, FBI, and CIA expose these violations fully.

WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!

Fill out and return the volunteer form below:

THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR HUEY P. NEWTON AND
THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
P.O. Box 297 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94604

- ☐ I will do the following in support of the Committee for Justice:
- ☐ Donate to help the Committee's legal and educational activities.
- ☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$10 ☐ \$5 \$ _____
- ☐ Help organize a chapter or information center for the Committee in my area.
- ☐ Circulate petitions.
- ☐ Collect names of people interested in receiving the Committee's newsletter.
- ☐ Pass out leaflets.
- ☐ Please send more information on the Committee.

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(Please make checks payable to: The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton)

EYES ON CITY HALL



Workers Demand Action

More than 150 persons attended the first of a series of public hearings on federally-funded jobs in Oakland held last Thursday at the Museum Theater. Most of those present, as well as the majority of the angry speakers, were Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) II employees, whose jobs were severely threatened by President Ford's recent veto of the appropriations bill which funded the CETA program.

Several speakers drew applause from the audience with fiery remarks concerning the maintenance of the program. Andrew Willis, a CETA worker employed by the school district, said that, "people are being forced to come begging" and that they're not going to do it any longer. Paul Varacalli, executive secretary of United Public Employees, Local 390, the union representing the CETA workers, called for the program's expansion in order to employ more of the city's jobless, adding that wages for the federally-funded jobs must be brought up to union scale. Chris Wilson, representing the NAACP, said he was "disappointed" at the lack of notice for the meeting as well as the date on which it was held, pointing out that it was inconvenient for many who wanted to attend.

"Super Mayor" On Rocks

Legislation establishing a new regional government for the nine Bay Area counties, to be headed by a powerful "super mayor," was unanimously denounced last week during the course of a three hour hearing in Sacramento. Not a single witness, including those called by the bill's sponsor, Assemblyman John Knox of Richmond, spoke favorably on the plan to create a \$35,000 "super mayor." Although already approved by the state Assembly, a string of witnesses stated their organizational or individual objections to the regional government scheme, while four organizations said they would support the plan if the "super mayor" concept was removed.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"STARTING OUT"

By Huey P. Newton

In this excerpt from *Revolutionary Suicide*, by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party, —a continuation of the first chapter, "Starting Out"—Huey shares with us some of his early childhood moments with an account of the political atmosphere in Louisiana, where he was born, and discusses the background history of Oakland, California, where he grew up.

PART 4

I was born in Monroe, Louisiana, on February 17, 1942, the last of seven children. Like other Black people of that time and

place, I was born at home. They tell me that my mother was quite sick while she carried me, but Mother says only that I was a fine and pretty baby. My brothers and sisters must have agreed because they often teased me when I was young, telling me I was too pretty to be a boy, that I should have been a girl.

This baby-faced appearance dogged me for a long time, and it was one of the reasons I fought so often in school. I looked younger than I actually was, and soft, which encouraged schoolmates to test me. I had to show them. When I went to jail in 1968, I still had the baby face. Until then I rarely shaved.

My parents named me after Huey Pierce Long, the former Governor of Louisiana, assassinated seven years before I came along. Even though he could not vote, my father had a keen interest in politics and followed the campaigns carefully. Governor Long had impressed him by his ability to talk one philosophy while carrying out programs that moved Louisiana in exactly the opposite direction.

My father says he was up front, "looking right into his mouth," when Huey P. Long made a speech about how Black men in the hospitals, "out of their minds and half naked," had to be cared for by White nurses. This was, of course, unacceptable to southern Whites, and therefore a number of Black nurses were recruited to work in Louisiana hospitals. This was a major breakthrough in employment opportunities for Black professionals.

Huey Long used this tactic to bring other beneficial programs to Blacks: free books in the schools, free commodities for the poor, public road- and bridge-construction projects that gave Blacks employment. While most Whites were blinded by Long's outwardly racist philosophy, many Blacks found their lives significantly improved. My father believed that Huey P. Long had been a great man, and he wanted to name a son after him.

In our family there was a tradition that each older child had particular responsibility for a younger one, looking after him at



Newton family (ca. 1955), from left to right: DORIS, MELVIN, LEE EDWARD, MYRTLE, LEOLA, and HUEY.

play, feeding him, taking him to school. This was called "giving" the newborn to an older brother or sister. The older child had the privilege of first taking the new baby outdoors. I was "given" to my brother Walter, Jr. A few days after I was born he took me outside, hauled me up onto the back of a horse, and circled the house while the rest of the family followed.

This ritual is undoubtedly a surviving "Africanism" from the age-old matriarchal-communal tradition. I do not remember that or anything else of our life in Louisiana. Everything I know about that time I learned from the family. In 1945, we followed my father to Oakland when he came West to look for work in the wartime industries. I was three years old.

EXODUS

The great exodus of poor people out of the South during World War II sprang from the hope for a better life in the big cities of the North and West. In search of freedom, they left behind centuries of southern cruelty and repression. The futility of that search is now history. The Black communities of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Newark, Brownsville, Watts, Detroit, and many others stand as testament that racism is as oppressive in the North as in the South.

Oakland is no different. The Chamber of Commerce boasts about Oakland's busy seaport, its museum, professional baseball and football teams, and the beautiful sports coliseum. The politicians speak of an efficient city government and the well-administered poverty program. The poor know better, and they will tell you a different story.

Oakland has one of the highest unemployment rates in the country, and for the Black population

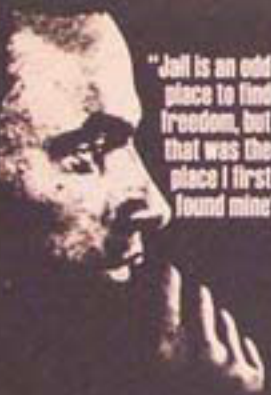
it is even higher. This is not always the case. After World War I, there was a hectic period of industrial expansion, and again during World War II, when government recruiters went into the South and encouraged thousands of Blacks to come to Oakland to work in the shipyards and wartime industries. They came — and stayed after the war, although there were few jobs and they were no longer wanted. Because of the lack of employment opportunities in Oakland today, the number of families on welfare is the second highest in California, even though the city is the fifth largest in the state.

The police department has a long history of brutality and hatred of Blacks. Twenty-five years ago official crime became so bad that the California state legislature investigated the Oakland force and found corruption so pervasive that the police chief was forced to resign and one policeman was tried and sentenced to jail. The Oakland "system" has not changed since then. Police brutality continues and corruption persists. Not everyone in Oakland will admit this, particularly the power structure and the privileged White middle class. But, then, none of them actually lives in Oakland.

Oakland spreads from the northern border of Berkeley, dominated by the University of California with its liberal to radical lifestyle, south to the Port of Oakland and Jack London Square, a complex of mediocre motels, novelty shops, and restaurants with second-rate food. To the west, eight miles across the bay, spanned by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, is metropolitan San Francisco; to the east is a lily-white bedroom city called San Leandro.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine"

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary, Bay Area and a deeply religious and loving family. Apolitical as that, hustler, ghetto-survivor, Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a cause celebre that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction, imprisonment, and final exonerated, Huey P. Newton's autobiography "is a most moving sense is a testament to the Black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s." —Publishers Weekly

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 (hardbound) or \$1.95 (paperback) in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: To Die For The People, \$1.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

JOANN LITTLE TALKS WITH "THE BLACK PANTHER"

"I Am Just One In A Million That Lived To Tell The Story"

JoAnn Little, the 20-year-old Black woman who goes to trial on July 14 for killing a White jailer who attempted to rape her last August, was in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, on June 13 to receive an award of "Woman of the Year" from the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party. While there she talked with THE BLACK PANTHER about her case, her relationship with the Black Panther Party and her future plans. The Golden Frinks referred to in the interview is a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference whom Sister Little publicly criticized at an April 3 press conference and at an April 5 rally in Winston-Salem. At the rally JoAnn said Frinks had been raising funds in her name which she never saw, and told the crowd that the only legitimate fund raisers for her defense fund are the Southern Poverty Law Center in Atlanta, Georgia, her attorneys and the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

BP: JoAnn, much publicity has been centered around your plight and your case. You have received much national attention and I, understand, members of the foreign press are scheduled to cover your trial. Today you are in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Could you tell me why you are in Winston-Salem?

JOANN: One of the reasons I came to Winston-Salem was to help the Black Panther Party commemorate Comrade Joseph Waddell, and to demonstrate support for all political prisoners; to show that I was really concerned about this Brother. I did not know anything about Joseph Waddell until I came into contact with the Black Panther Party. But I wanted to show that I really thought a lot of this Brother because he stood for where he was coming from. I felt he must have been a very strong Brother by the fact that he gave his life for his community.

BP: The official prison report states that Joseph Waddell died of a heart attack. What is your opinion of this and what is your feeling about the official prison report of his death?

JOANN: The Brother was 20 years old and had no previous record of any kind of heart ailment. I actually feel that there was nothing

wrong with the Brother. From my own personal experience I know that anybody that is fighting against the system they will try to do everything they can to get rid of him, even if it means jailing for a long term or whatever. I really believe that Joseph Waddell was actually murdered in the Raleigh Prison.

BP: You mean you feel that the prison authorities prescribed some kind of a plan to actually murder him?

JOANN: I feel that if he had actually died of a heart attack I wouldn't think they would have performed an autopsy (removing his internal organs before returning the body to the family) without considering his parents or anybody from his family. I don't feel they would have done something like this unless they were trying to cover up. So, yes, I feel that he was murdered.

BP: JoAnn, we are something like a month away from your trial. You will be going to court on July 14. What is on your mind at this time while you are awaiting your court appearance?

JOANN: Since the trial time is so close, I am trying to really get myself together for the trial because I know how the prosecution is going to act. I know what kind of pressure they are going to put on me.

Since I am here and have had a chance to talk to members of the Party, I am trying to decide whether or not after the case is all over, I will come back around to serve the Party, because I have strong feelings towards the members of the Party. So, all of these things are on my mind.

BP: JoAnn, how long do you anticipate your trial will actually go on?

JOANN: Well, if it starts on July 14, and I think it will, probably it will last at least three months.

ATTENTION

BP: I understand a lot of funds have been raised for your case, and I understand further that the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) has stated that they were trying to bring attention to your case. In *Jet* magazine it was written that you felt that demonstrations, boycotts and things of this sort were not the answer to your case. Could you explain your position on how you feel that mass mobilization does or does not play a part in your trial?

JOANN: The way the article was printed in *Jet* magazine took what I said out of context. What I was saying was that the kind of demonstration Golden Frinks and SCLC were organizing—demonstrating without permits resulting in people going to jail—would only cause problems as far as trying to bring about change. He knew that he could go to the courts and get a permit. I feel that if you are going to demonstrate or try to organize something, then it should be gone about in a way that causes as little trouble for people as possible.

BP: You are saying that you are not opposed to demonstrations. You just feel they should be organized in a certain manner, legal and lawful. What is your opinion of the demonstrations that have been held for you in North Carolina by the Black Panther Party? And, just how did the Black Panther Party become involved in your case?



Sister JOANN LITTLE has expressed her belief that the Black Panther Party is the vanguard of the people's struggle.

JOANN: One reason the Black Panther Party got involved was the personal contact Larry Little (Coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter BPP) has with Jerry Paul. Paul is one of the lawyers that has represented the Party for quite a while. Also, because of the thing the Black Panther Party stands for.

The way the demonstrations were carried out by the Party helped to educate the people and brought a lot of people together. As far as I've seen these demonstrations were well organized and mostly peaceful. I think the people got more out of them by coming together, listening to different people speak and rap on ideas around me.

B.P.P. Names JoAnn Little

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE
service and dedication to the Black Panther Party Survival Programs.

The Joseph Waddell Award, given for the first time this year, went to John Hayes, who through his work with the Black Panther Party and its Survival Programs has followed the example set by Comrade Joe Dell.

Brother Larry Little (no relation to JoAnn Little), coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party, who closed the awards dinner, received a standing ovation and thunderous applause when he announced that by June 13, 1977, "we will have successfully elected three revolutionaries" to the Winston-Salem Board of Alderman. □



A recent rally in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, drew a large crowd of supporters.

BP: At the rally in Washington, D.C., on May 31, Larry Little, who is a member of the Black Panther Party was identified as the national spokesman for the JoAnn Little Defense Committee. How did he come to be chosen as the spokesman? What role does he play in your campaign for freedom? Do you think it hurts you to have a person who has been identified as being very militant and outspoken as official spokesman for the JoAnn Little Defense Committee?

JOANN: I feel there have been a lot of rumors about the Black Panther Party being violent and what have you. But, I actually feel that if they were so violent, just out for violence they wouldn't be sacrificing their time going out to get things together so that people can have food to eat, clothes to wear and a place to live decently. That is why I really feel very strongly about Larry Little working on my case. I feel better about him working on the case than I feel about a lot of other people working on the case. One such person in particular is Golden Frinks. I know that the Black Panther Party is sincere and they are not out there to rip off. So, I feel very good about the Black Panther Party working on my case.

BP: Two years ago did you anticipate you would be the center of attention with individuals, civil rights groups, women's organizations and other groups rallying around you and organizing the masses? When you first went to jail did you ever feel that you would get the support you are getting now?

JOANN: No, I didn't.

BP: Why do you think your case has been singled out? Do you think your case is unique or different from any other Black woman who tried to defend herself against rape by a White man? Why do you think your case has received the attention it has?

JOANN: For one reason, it is a thing we have been trying to bring out in the courts for a long time. I think for once we have a chance to go in there and fight and actually win; to see how this system works and see whether or not a woman does have the right to defend herself. So many people that were in the same situation

LARRY LITTLE,
coordinator of the
Winston-Salem
Chapter of the
B.P.P. with
JOANN LITTLE.



that I was in never even had a chance to ever reach the courts and never got a chance to tell what actually happened. I am just one out of a million that lived to tell the story, so I think that is the reason my case has received so much attention.

BP: A lot of people are trying to find out exactly where JoAnn is coming from, where she has been. Have you ever been involved in any movement work before with any type of civil rights organization before this case?

JOANN: No.

BP: So you are saying this endeavor is a totally new experience?

JOANN: That's right.

BP: If you are successful in winning your case in court, just what do you feel you will do? What aspirations do you have? What ambitions do you have?

JOANN: I want to continue to speak out about the prison system and what I experienced while I was in jail. I want to maintain daily contact with a lot of women that were at the prison while I was there, so they will keep me really informed about what is going on there. These are the types of things I could speak about because I know how they feel and I know that the people don't know what's happening there unless somebody tells them what is happening in there. When you are behind bars and you have a number and a ward, it is very hard to say what you have to say. But, once you are out dealing with society on an everyday basis, people hear you; they want to hear you and they want to know what is going on. So therefore, I feel that it is really important that I continue to speak out about the prison system and how the prisoners are treated.

BP: So, you plan to stay involved in the movement to help other political prisoners. Is that correct?

JOANN: That's right. I am most appreciative of the support that I am getting from organizations. I really appreciate everybody's support and concern. Julian Bond (Georgia state representative) was really helpful in raising funds around the case. He has sent lawyers down to help with the case and I think he should really be given some special attention for the money he raised, especially, the \$100,000 bond for the first degree murder

charge. But, in addition to Julian Bond, there were a lot of other people that helped to raise the money. Most of them were poor and didn't even have that much money, but still gave. These people are appreciated also.

BP: Last night the Black Panther Party gave out awards and you were the major speaker at the Black Panther Party's Awards Banquet. I understand you received the award "Woman of the Year." How do you feel about the Black Panther Party award?

JOANN: I was honored to receive the award, but really I felt that there were others that really deserved that medal more than I did. I didn't even feel that I had even reached the standard to receive an award from the Black Panther Party. I felt good about it. □



JOANN LITTLE, our example of Black womanhood.



Carolana, given by the Black Panther Party in JoAnn Little.

Police Spying

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

•One incident, Taylor revealed, occurred in 1971, in which the police eavesdropped during a telephone call between he (Taylor) and a jailed BPP member. The police intelligence report on the conversation, "included what I said and what he (the BPP client) said in the way of legal advice," Taylor charged.

•On March 10, 1971, Taylor asserted, Chicago intelligence agents travelled to New York to detail the activities of attorney William Bender, who is involved in defending one of the BPP survivors of the 1969 raid.

•A third incident involves police surveillance of JoAnn Wolfson who represents Blair Anderson, another BPP survivor. The police report on Ms. Wolfson stated that she defended her BPP client without pay.

Concerning the eavesdropping incident, Taylor accused the police and the mayor's (Chicago Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley) agents of "interfering with the lawyer-client privilege (of confidential communication). That is very powerful evidence of malicious prosecution and false arrest," he pointed out.

Taylor's references were to allegations in the suit that former State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan brought against the seven BPP survivors of the raid. These charges were later dropped.

The families of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark filed their \$35 million damage suit against Han-



Bullet-ridden wall and blood-stained bed of FRED HAMPTON, murdered in his sleep during the infamous December 4, 1969, pre-dawn police attack.

rahan and the police raiders under his command soon after the December, 1969, assault in which Hampton and Clark were murdered. Mark Clark, of the Peoria BPP Chapter, was shot through the door as he answered a lone knock, and Fred Hampton, the dynamic 21-year-old leader of the BPP Chicago Chapter, was

assassinated as he lay in bed, asleep under the influence of drugs given by an FBI infiltrator of the Party.

The lawsuit charges a massive conspiracy and cover-up of the circumstances of the raid. Taylor asserts top police and FBI agents, "are involved in a cover-up that continues to this day..."

Negligence

Kills

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

death were instances of "no follow-up," "failures to indicate," "delays" of substantial, and ultimately critical time periods, all of which total negligence, the Board of Corrections states in its 23-page report:

"What emerges from a review of the circumstances surrounding Juanita Robinson's death is not a story of gross neglect, or deliberate and calculated disregard of a seriously ill human being."

In its report, the Board noted that the police and the Montefiore Hospital unit responsible for medical care at the prison were to take steps to avoid such occurrences in the future. □

Milwaukee B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

The Milwaukee B.P.P. Chapter asks all concerned individuals to write Judge Doyle, U.S. District Court, Western District of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, and the Honorable Patrick J. Lucey, Office, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702.

For further information on the cells or for petitions to circulate in your community, contact: Milwaukee Chapter, Black Panther Party, 2750 N. 16th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53206, (414) 263-5563. □

Minority

Businesses

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

civil servants ... almost all of these officials expressed reservations about any changes in procedures that might be designed to benefit minorities and women.

"State and local officers, in general," the Commission reported, "expressed the view that minority and female firms cannot be relied upon ... despite the lack of evidence to support such a belief."

One official said, "A lot of minority firms are like leeches. They don't want to go out on their own and do a little hard work." Said another: "It takes extra time and care to deal with them), and a contracting officer shouldn't have to be a counsellor." And a third: "It's just a lot of bother." So much for Black capitalism. □

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

This June 25, after 13 years of armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, Mozambique will become fully independent, as FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) takes complete control of the country's government.

Come and celebrate this great victory for the people of Mozambique, Africa, and for all progressive people all over the world.

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"A Late Continuum," 1972, depicting the armed struggle led by FRELIMO, excellent scenes on the national reconstruction programs in the liberated regions.

■ CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

music, poetry from the struggles read by ERICKA HUGGINS

■ SPEAKERS

BEN GURIBAB - South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) representative to the United Nations

T. KANGAI - West coast representative of Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)

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APUMEC Hall
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OAKLAND



John Yancey

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

tier during night yard." He also learned that he is facing 2 counts of assault on an officer. Since John was blinded, he is unaware of who was cut and how badly. However, the charges could result in up to 15 years imprisonment.

After a day or two in the solitary cell, John was transferred to the Annex. The Annex is a building separate from the rest of the prison population with a 23 hour lock-up, a half-hour for shower and a half-hour for exercise on a 30 foot tier.

We are asking loans for bail, donations for his defense fees, publicity, referrals, suggestions, and all forms of help that can be offered. We desperately need immediate efforts from all people and organizations regardless of location.

Contact: The John Yancey Defense Fund, Box 93, North Hampton, N.H. 03862. □

Intercommunal News

African,
Caribbean And
Pacific States
Formally Unite

(Georgetown, Guyana) — The African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of developing countries was formally established here recently for the purpose of achieving a new international economic order and strengthening the united efforts of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

A communique issued by the ACP Ministerial Conference and reported by Hsinhua news agency outlined the following partial list of objectives:

1. To ensure the realization of the goals of the Lome (Togo) Convention signed last March by the ACP and nine members of the European Economic Community (EEC). The ACP-EEC trade agreement was designed to create more favorable conditions for reforming the trade system between the two groups and stabilize export earnings.
2. To contribute to the development of greater and closer trade, economic and cultural relations among ACP states and developing countries in general.
3. To develop exchange of information in the fields of trade, technology, industry and human resources.
4. To contribute to the promotion of effective regional and inter-regional cooperation among ACP states and developing countries.

The Council of Ministers and Committee of Ambassadors will be the main organs of the ACP. The two bodies will be assisted by a Secretariat.

The ACP ministers mandated the Committee of Ambassadors to begin studies on several subjects as a basis for working out and implementing special programs for closer cooperation between ACP states in trade, industry, transport, communications and other fields. □

End All Wars
Of
Aggression

MICRONESIAN BLACK ACTIVIST:
"WE MUST REMOVE CAPITALISM"

MOSES ULUDONG DETAILS STRUGGLE TO LIBERATE PACIFIC ISLANDS

On June 17, the people of the northern Marianas, a string of 14 islands stretching some 500 miles in the western Pacific Ocean, voted to become a commonwealth of the United States. The Marianas are part of the Micronesia group of 97 inhabited islands and 2,100 others spread over an area the size of the continental U.S. In choosing to become a U.S. commonwealth, the Marianas will become separate from the rest of Micronesia.

Administered by the U.S. since 1948 as part of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Micronesia has become America's center of defense in the Pacific. Numerous U.S. military bases dot the islands, and extensive testing of nuclear bombs has been done there.

Recently, the offices of THE BLACK PANTHER were visited by Brother Moses Ymal Uludong from the predominantly Black Micronesian island of Palau. In the following article, Brother Moses, who is editor of an outlawed, liberation newspaper on Palau and active in the struggle for the independence of the islands explains the serious problems faced by his people in achieving self-determination.

(Oakland, Calif.) — "We (Micronesians) are searching for our identity," Brother Moses told THE BLACK PANTHER. On Palau, as throughout Micronesia, the U.S. controls the economy, most of the government and dominates the culture of the islands. Thus, Brother Moses emphasized, the search for identity is key.



The new commonwealth will include all Mariana Islands except Guam, which is outside U.S. territory.

He pointed out that most Palauans are employed by the U.S., and that the U.S. dominates the executive and judicial branches of government (the legislature, the Congress of Micronesia, is elected and composed of Palauans). The educational system is patterned after that of California. Brother Moses himself attended Chaminade College in Hawaii. His U.S. government grant at the college was terminated, and he was deported on false charges of plotting to assassinate a U.S. official.

Most Palauan children attend government schools although there are many schools operated by religious missions. Brother Moses complained that Palauan children learn more about U.S. history than they do about their own history. "We must learn our oral history and study about Micronesia instead of the U.S.," Moses said.

Discussing the colonial government on Palau, Moses said that the present head of government, the high commissioner, is a White ex-insurance salesman from Hawaii who formerly headed the Republican Party of Hawaii.

The high commissioner is appointed by the U.S. President and has veto power over the Congress of Micronesia.

There are two major political parties on Palau, both of which are controlled by bourgeois business interests. However, Brother Moses explained that an emerging group of intellectuals and activists is organizing to win independence from the U.S. Moses emphasized that this emerging group as well as the existing political parties totally agree on the need for independence.

CLOSER TRADE

Palau is a small island, where, Moses said, "everybody knows everybody." The U.S. has exploited this situation, he continued, by using the chiefs against each other to the detriment of the people.

Over the past four years, Moses said that Palauans who work for U.S. companies have become increasingly militant in their demands. At Van Camp Sea Company, where the American manager has total control, three strikes have been held since 1971. The manager has stubbornly refused to negotiate. Van Camp Sea alone grosses two million dollars in profits annually.

Moses became visibly angry when he talked about the destruction U.S. militarism has caused on Palau. Twenty-eight per cent of the island's territory is taken up by U.S. bases. The people have been forced to move from place to place to escape the effects of nuclear testing. "Nuclear fallout has caused Palauans great suffering," Moses said.

"Water is our source of life," Moses said in explaining the importance of the fishing industry

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APARTHEID AND THE AFRICAN WORKER: PROSPECTS FOR CHANGE

Forced separation of families, migrant labor, job screening by the state-run Labor Department — these are the stark realities of the White supremacist apartheid system in South Africa as it battles to control the Black working class. The following is Part 2 of an official United Nations document, prepared by Dr. Susan Rodgers, examining the inner workings of apartheid in South Africa and revealing its terrible toll upon the majority Black population. Dr. Rodgers earned her Ph.D. at Dar es Salaam University in Tanzania and presently is a professor of African history at the City College in New York.

PART 2

The entrenchment of an economic system, which is designed to exploit African labor and simultaneously to prevent Africans from enjoying the fruits of that system, has required the complete perversion of what are generally regarded as basic (albeit hard-earned) worker rights in most industrialized societies. Such rights, in South Africa, apply only to the one-fifth of the work force that is White. The following categories provide examples.

JOB MOBILITY

For African workers in apartheid society, the words can only suggest the cruelest of ironies. In the usual sense of horizontal and vertical mobility — the freedom of workers to seek employment where they choose and rise freely to higher level jobs as talent and initiatives may dictate — they have no meaning. Pass laws and influx control regulations prohibit the free movement of African workers in order to monitor and restrict the percentage of Africans employed in any given urban industrialized area.

A system of Tribal Labor Bureaus determines where an African can register as a "work seeker" and specifies in what part of the country he may in fact be employed. If there is no job available that calls for the particular skills, education or experience he or she has to offer, an African cannot decide to look elsewhere for an appropriate position. An African cannot quit a job to accept a better one. Work contracts are binding on the African worker for the period specified; deportation to a Bantustan faces an African who, for whatever reason, breaks a contract.



Transkei, the first Bantustan marked off for "separate development."

Similarly, vertical mobility is carefully restricted and controlled to protect White workers from competition and to insure that in every employment situation, Whites hold jobs that are ranked higher and paid better than those of the Africans.

The only sense in which job mobility applies to Africans in South Africa is a perverted one dictated by the apartheid system. Africans are indeed "mobile" in that they are forced to become migrant laborers in order to earn a living.

First entrenched in the mining industry at the end of the 19th century, the migratory labor system is now deliberate public policy for African workers generally and reflects the need for cheap labor in the White-controlled economy and the parallel requirement that Africans be denied permanent residence in "White areas." The aim is that all Blacks in these areas will be migrants, i.e., living without their families and other dependents.

By 1971, the proportion of economically active men living in single accommodations in the five main cities of South Africa was as follows: Cape Town, 85 per cent; Durban 55 per cent; Johannesburg, 49 per cent; Pretoria, 47 per cent; Port Elizabeth, 20 per cent.

As the report of the Economic Commission 1973, points out:

"Migrant labor is perhaps the single most important distin-

guishing feature of the South African economy and is fundamentally evil in its operation."

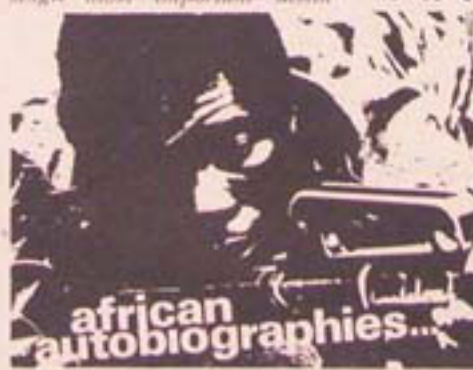
This system totally destroys African family life by forcing men and women to leave their homes and submit to the degrading and stark conditions of overcrowded single-sex hostels. Low wages insure perpetual poverty. One-year contracts insure that the employers have little interest in investing in the training of the workers. In 1972, it was estimated that the migratory labor system affected the lives of at least 6,000,000 African men, women and children.

According to the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development, the migratory labor system is a perfectly appropriate way of dealing with "units of labor." He was quoted as having said:

"As at present, they (i.e., Africans working outside the Bantustans) need not always be the same Bantu. They will constitute a moving population because they keep on returning to their respective 'homelands,' some more often than others."

The essential institutions of South Africa's migratory labor system are the mining compound, the Bantustan or reserve, and the segregated urban location. As such, they are the essential institutions of southern African labor exploitation.

TO BE CONTINUED



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AFRICA IN FOCUS



Somalia

The Somali government has issued an open invitation to foreign observers to check whether the Soviet Union is building a military base at the northern Somali port of Berbera, as claimed by U.S. Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger. "The Soviet Union has never asked us to give them a base in Somalia, and, even if they did we will never allow it because it is against our policies," Somali Foreign Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib said at a news conference in Mogadishu, capital of the East African country, on June 10.

South Africa

The British government on June 16 ended a 20-year-old agreement for British use of a naval base at Simonstown in South Africa as a protest against racial policies in South Africa, reports *The New York Times*. With the pact terminated, British officials told *The New York Times* that Britain would no longer engage in joint naval exercises with South Africa and the British naval exercises with South Africa and the British naval office at the Simonstown base would be closed. African sources indicate that the decision was made in the face of strenuous objections of the U.S. government.

Madagascar

Didier Ratsiraka was named head of the Revolutionary Council of Madagascar and president on June 15, to succeed former president Richard Ratsimandrava, who was assassinated on Feb. 11. The Revolutionary Council is the policy-making body of Madagascar's military leadership. President Ratsiraka was Foreign Minister since May 1972. In his three years in that post, he presided over the reversal of the pro-Western policies of former President Philibert Tsiranana, established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries, broke ties with South Africa and Israel, left the French "franc zone" adopted a vigorous pro-Arab position in the Middle East conflict.

EX-PORTUGUESE HIGH COMMISSIONER EXPOSES IMPERIALIST PLOT AGAINST ANGOLA

(Alva Rosa Coutinho was named Portuguese High Commissioner in Angola at the beginning of August, 1974. He is now a member of the Revolutionary Council in Lisbon and responsible for the commission inquiring into the right-wing coup attempt of March 11, 1975, in Portugal. The following is Part I of a recent interview with correspondents of Afrique-Asie magazine, in which Rosa Coutinho discusses the imperialist conspiracy under way to prevent the true independence of Angola.)

PART I

AFRIQUE-ASIE: The colonial question was completely absent from the electoral campaign in Portugal. For us, however, decolonization is a true test of the April 25 Revolution. Don't you feel that the problem of Angola in particular, a situation which is becoming more intense and serious every day, is a determining factor to the success of the Portuguese experiment?

ROSA COUTINHO: One cannot actually say that the question of Angola is decisive for Portugal. It will certainly either help advance or hold back the Portuguese process. Everyone knows that we have undertaken a correct and honest path of decolonization. If we have not completely succeeded in Angola, it is because international imperialism has interfered in order to oppose it.

Q: In a more decisive way than in the other former Portuguese territories?

ROSA COUTINHO: Yes, although now imperialism is plotting against the decolonization and independence of the Cape Verde Islands. A group of Cape Verdean immigrants in the United States has proclaimed its intention to foment disturbances. But the Cape Verde Islands are of interest to the imperialists above all because of their strategic position. It is not easy to challenge the influence of the PAIGC. And, moreover, the Cape Verde Islands share no border with Zaire.

Q: It appears, however, that the Portuguese army has a very important responsibility in Angola. Agostinho Neto has denounced its "criminal passivity."

ROSA COUTINHO: This is true. In Angola, the army does not have a good relationship with the MPLA; and MFA is not as



Freedom fighters preparing for battle.

strong as in Portugal. Even when I was High Commissioner in Luanda, I was far from having all the army behind me. This explains why there were so many plots against me. (MPLA is the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. Agostinho Neto is its leader.)

Q: By whom?

ROSA COUTINHO: Plots of all kinds, directed by Zaire...by the army...even by Spínola. Before September 28 of last year, Spínola called two dozen "representatives" of the Angolan people to Lisbon on the advice of his personal friend, Manuel Vinas. For me, these were nothing but representatives of Angolan reactionaries. Among them was a former informer for PIDE, Angelino Alberto, and Dr. Ferronhia (PCDA). (PIDE is the Salazar-Caetano secret police.) When they were in Lisbon, I discovered

that Ferronhia was the main agent—if not the author—of a conspiracy that I was attempting to untangle. I gave the order for his arrest, here in Lisbon. This order was not carried out. Ferronhia was able to leave Portugal freely. Knowing, however, that I was waiting for him in Luanda, he fled to Zaire.

These conspiracies were, however, only fronts for a much larger conspiracy which was planning to put Holden in power, with Chipenda and Savimbi at his side. Neto had to be eliminated. Spínola told me personally that he could not discuss anything with the MPLA because they "receive orders from Moscow." This is typical rhetoric of the Salazar-Caetano period. (Holden Roberto is the leader of the Front for the National Liberation of Angola—FNLA. Chipenda was a member

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Unified Army Accord For Angola

(Nakuru, Kenya) — Leaders of Angola's three liberation movements have agreed to the formation of a national army in Angola, in a move to end fighting between the individual armed units of each of the three movements. This decision came in a communique issued here on June 19 following several days of talks under the sponsorship of Kenya's president Jomo Kenyatta.

The liberation groups are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) under Dr. Agostinho Neto, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) under Holden Roberto and the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) under Dr. Jonas Savimbi. Angola is scheduled to gain its independence on November 11.

NO DETAILS

No details of the formation of a national army were revealed in the communique. It said that in addition "various important subjects" had been discussed and unanimity reached on all of them.

The communique said that an office under the presidential college of the transitional government — which groups the liberation movements and Portuguese authorities — is to handle foreign affairs. Foreign affairs had been handled by the Portuguese High Commission appointed to participate in the transitional period.

The communique also said agreement was reached on the status of former Katangese policemen who fled to Angola when Katanga's secession from the Congo (now Zaire) collapsed in 1962. Similar agreement was reached about Zambian dissidents in Angola. Some of the Katangese and Zambians had served in the old Portuguese colonial army.

Earlier President Kenyatta who had called the meeting appealed to the three for unity. "I have been saddened at the temporary disunity among you," he is quoted as having said prior to the beginning of the talks. He advised the three that they should not let foreign ideologies divide them and warned them

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

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ANTIGUA BLACK MILITANTS PROTEST BRITISH RULING ON PRESS

(St. John's, Antigua) — The Afro-Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), publishers of the new militant *Outlook* newspaper here, has charged Great Britain with "grossly violating" freedom of the press on this predominantly Black, West Indies island. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, March 29, 1975.)

THE BLACK PANTHER has been sent a copy of a letter forwarded by the ACLM to the English Privy Council, demanding that the Council revoke its ruling requiring Antiguanians to pay an annual newspaper license fee of \$600 and make a cash deposit of \$10,000 or post a bond for that ridiculous sum.

(Antigua is a self-governing dependency of Britain, which controls matters of defense, foreign affairs and legal decisions. Antiguanians control their internal affairs.)

The letter notes the people of Antigua's strong opposition to the aggressive Newspaper Acts. Last May 31, Liberation Day in Antigua, thousands of mainly young Antiguanians held a mass rally protesting the Newspaper Acts. Nevertheless, the ACLM stated, the Antigua Parliament passed the Acts, which the Antiguan High Court and West

Indies Appeal Court later declared unconstitutional. The English Privy Council upheld the action of the Antigua Parliament.

Continuing its criticism of the Privy Council, the ACLM letter states:

"... The Privy Council has given the Antigua Parliament unlimited authority to abridge fundamental freedoms at its own whim and repressive fancy. This we (ACLM) cannot and will not accept...

PREJUDICE

"(The Privy Council's action) is a clear indication that the highest English institutions, judicial or political, are still deeply dyed in that prejudice which for centuries has been the major crime of Western civilization against people of African descent...

"The Privy Council (has decided) to bury its head in the sand like the proverbial colonial ostrich, and pronounce us third-class subjects unworthy of so elementary a right as a free press...

"It is clear that the British Government and its ruling class are determined to keep us bound to tyrants through whom they may continue to derive benefits for British capitalism..."



"We have threatened nothing. We have issued no ultimatum. We have not sought to be strident in tone or violent in expression.

"But we assure you that if we cannot persuade you to act in the cause of the freedom of people on whose backs and from whose sweat British civilization was built, we will then know that it is up to us to bear any burden in order to secure by those means necessary such freedom as you and others will wish to deny us.

"The people of Antigua stand ready to ensure and secure their own freedom. We will win." □

WORLD SCOPE



Cuba

The 11-year-old blockade against Cuba by the Organization of American States (OAS) will be lifted for all practical purposes in July, reports the *International Bulletin*. OAS members will hold a special session in Costa Rica in July to discuss the technical questions that will lead to the end of the blockade.

Cambodia

Two of the last Western journalists to leave Cambodia following the victory of the Khmer Rouge over the former U.S.-puppet government last April have denied Western press reports of mass executions and other atrocities in Cambodia. *Pacific News Service* reporter Richard Boyle charged that accounts of a bloodbath within Cambodia are "outright lies... The Khmer Rouge were extremely lenient..." Correspondent Patrice de Beer of the French daily *Le Monde* also found no evidence to support the bloodbath charges.

Turkey

Turkey's National Security Council announced last week that Turkey may revise her military commitments to the U.S. because of the arms embargo imposed on Turkey by the U.S. last July following Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Turkish government sources said the announcement may mean an early closing of the 25 U.S. military installations in Turkey and that a timetable for closing may be announced soon.

Burma

Sitdown strikes in Burma's capital city of Rangoon spread to government-run factories last week as government authorities ordered troops to halt week-long student protests. The students are demanding the release of demonstrators who have been held since riots last December and are also protesting the government's failure to act against rising living costs and unemployment.

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Bodies, mostly Black, some Brown, some White, together with a common goal, "FREEDOM"

Survival is the first sender
Brute force rather than principle
and reason dominates
Physical strength is ever present

Young Black minds wasting away
wondering: "What the next meal
will be"
instead of why...why are they
hidden behind bars?

People finding cliques, groups
to join,
in order to belong to something;
playing and laughing instead of
screaming at the injustices

Sleeping on over-crowded floors
Eating half-cooked food and
liking it.
Sleep-walking with their minds at
ease, instead of tense in
defense of the "Beasts"
charge...

And he will charge; make no
mistake
like the "Beast" he is and always
will be

So beware,
ready my brothers
steel and bars do no necessarily
constitute a jail

Tank cells they're called,
similar to a can of sardines
crowded like a train station at
the rush hour

"Hear yee, Hear yee, Hear yee,"
the annual Huntsville Prison
Rodeo is every Sunday on October
Get your tickets...
How many Octobers...can you
make it?

Crimes being committed in every
city,
But your biggest crime is being
born Black...
How would you like a life time
pass to the rodeo?

The written word is like a road.
The more you read,
the further you travel.
But watch out, my Brother, or
your epitaph will read
Friday Night...
A Black Man...
Was arrested in Houston...
and charged...
with Possession of
KNOWLEDGE

Vernon "TC" Benton
Houston, Texas

MOVIE REVIEW

"MANDINGO": A Study In The Human Devastation Of Slavery

It is rarely discussed in American history books — and deliberately so — but the old Southern slave plantation system was psychologically devastating to both the slaves and to their masters. The unjustly attacked or ignored motion picture *MANDINGO* expertly brings out two of the more dehumanizing effects of slavery, the violence the system caused the slaves to commit against each other and the critical influence of White sexual attitudes on the slaves and the slave owners.

The fight scene between the statuesque Mando slave Mede (Ken Norton) and a gigantic slave from a nearby plantation is one of the most outstanding scenes depicting the effects of racism on Black people that this reviewer has ever seen in a movie. To the White slave owners and their women, the slaves existed only to work and to amuse their masters. Mede and his fellow slave were pitted against each other, were forced to fight to the kill to make "massa" happy.

At first, however, Mede did not want to fight his Black brother. This was evident in his weak attempts to defend himself against the vicious death blows of the other slave, who was clearly out to kill Mede from the outset. But midway through the fight, when Mede was half dead from the beating he had received, something happened inside him.



BRENDA SYKES, who played Ellen in *MANDINGO*.

His face, his whole manner changed. For the first time there was hate in his eyes, hate for his opponent, who is just as much a victim of racism as he is. But Mede does not remember that and tragically kills his brother slave.

Mede killed because he was fighting for his White master. Some slaves were successfully brainwashed into believing that they were not human, that they existed only to serve their masters. Therefore, it was not difficult for these to betray and kill each other. After all, what did a "nigger" matter?

Many audiences cheered for Mede during the fight scene. There were chants of "Kill him, Mede. Kill him!" That Black people in 1975 would enjoy seeing one Black man kill another is testimony to the severe damage racism has done to Black people in America.

The irrational, hypocritical sexual attitudes of the Whites were one more burden the slaves in the old South had to bear. However, these attitudes were a burden for the Whites, also, denying them the freedom to express their natural, human sexual desires.

The wife (played by Susan George) of the old plantation owner's son (Perry King) violated the sexual code of the old South. Not only was she not a virgin when she married (she had had her first sexual experience with her brother some years earlier), but she was sexually aggressive. She clearly enjoyed sex, and a White woman was taught that she was to submit to her husband solely for the purpose of producing more children. She was not supposed to enjoy sex.

Furthermore, White "gentlemen" were expected to treat their wives like fragile dolls when they were in bed. They believed that only with Black slave women — whom they didn't consider human anyway — could they express their real sexual feelings. White women accepted this relationship between their husbands and slave women. But

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

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Ex-Commissioner

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

of the Central Committee of the MPLA until March, 1975. At that time he was expelled from the organization for having attempted to seize leadership from Agostinho Neto. Savimbi is the leader of UNITA.)

Q: Mobutu must certainly have gained something in this alliance with Spinola... (Mobutu is the president of Zaire and is the father-in-law of Holden Roberto. FNLA troops are trained in Zaire.)

ROSA COUTINHO: It is terrifying for Mobutu to see the coming of a progressive regime in Angola. Zaire has almost 2,000 km. of common border with Angola. The Zairese people are crushed under a frightening regime; a dark fascism. Moreover, Zaire constantly lacks food products. It is not the resources that are lacking. With this regime, its political organization, its organization of work, its resources are badly made use of. Everything that can be imported from Angola can be used: fish, metal, oil, etc. Angola is Zaire's breadbasket. This is, of course, of primary interest to the Portuguese capitalists, for it provides an abundant source of profits. Mobutu, therefore, has little problem purchasing these goods. The price of salted fish quadruples between its sale in Luanda and its sale in Zaire. The intermediaries hold a comfortable sinecure and are ready to keep it secure by any means necessary...

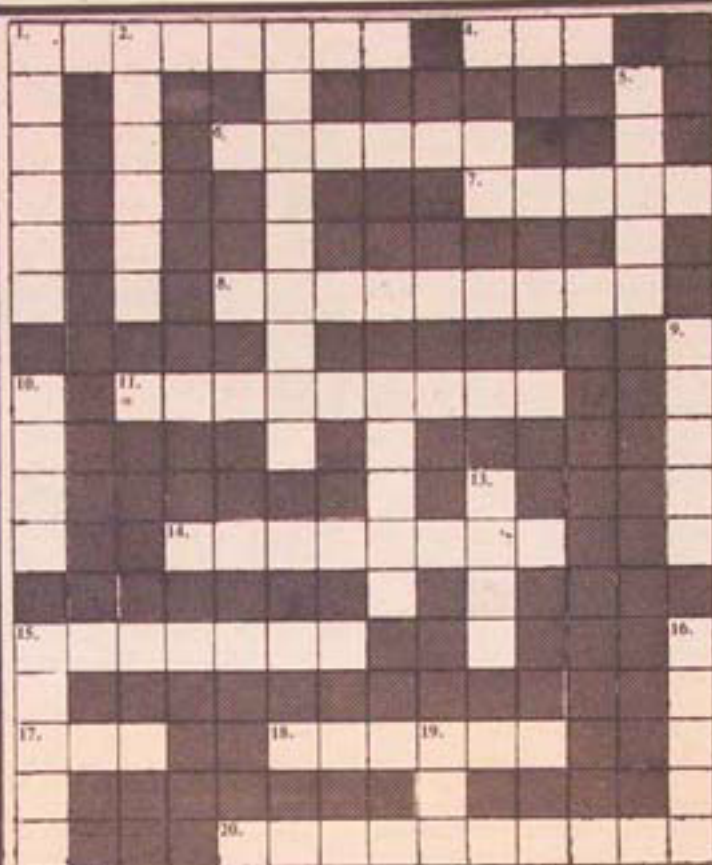
Q: With Mobutu, and Holden as a puppet...

ROSA COUTINHO: Holden, and also Chipenda. Actually, I have proof that Chipenda has been an informer for PIDE, here in Portugal when he was student. He himself gave information on his friends in the MPLA; I am prepared to show proof of this. Then, I believe, and this is my personal opinion, that Chipenda was planted inside the MPLA to divide it. He was the Trojan horse in the split in the MPLA. (The split occurred when Chipenda attempted to seize leadership in March, 1975.)

TO BE CONTINUED

Free Angola

Crossword Puzzle



(Puzzle created by Sister D. Knight)

ACROSS

1. The killing of a whole people or nation.
4. A deadly weapon.
6. Second largest continent; called the Dark Continent.
7. Moslem/Muslim religion.
8. To render incapable of reproduction.
11. Overthrow of a government.
14. Expulsion of a fetus before it is viable.
15. Inadequacy. The condition of being poor.
17. Active conflict.
18. Discomfort, pain or weakness caused by a need for food.
20. Complete unity, agreement of all elements as of opinion, purpose, etc.

DOWN

1. Section of a city in which members of a national or racial group are confined.
2. Founder of the Black Panther Party.
3. Increase in prices.
5. Harmony, serenity, calm, or quiet.
9. Co-founder of the Black Panther Party.
10. To give assistance.
12. Join together as one in common cause, agreement or action.
13. Feeling of concern, attachment, and/or devotion.
15. Ability to influence or control others.
16. Medium of exchange.
19. A being that is worshipped and regarded as almighty.

1. Christ 2. Newton 3. Inflation 5. Peace 9. Scribe 10. Help 12. Unite 13. Love
15. Power 16. Money 19. God
ACROSS: 1. Genocide 4. Gun 6. Africa 7. Islam 8. Sterilize 11. Revolution
14. Abortion 15. Poverty 17. War 18. Hunger 20. Solidarity

ANSWERS

"Mandingo": A Study

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Hammond violated the code. He openly showed affection toward his Black "wench," the beautiful Ellen (Brenda Sykes). His relationship with Ellen, his refusal to sleep with his wife because she was not a virgin, and the wife's most serious violation of the sexual code, sleeping with Mede, led to the film's violent, tragic ending.

The sexual beliefs prevalent throughout the old South are with us today. Now, as then, White people, afraid to honestly express themselves sexually with their own kind, turn to Black people for that relief. These beliefs and the consequent actions account for many of the problems existing between White men and White women, between Black men and Black women, and in interracial relationships in general.

MANDINGO is a cold, stark reminder of the impact of the racism fostered by the old Southern slave plantation system. Fear, suspicion, and self-rejection among Black people in this country today, as well as the self-destructive violence we inflict on one another can be traced directly to the violence of slavery and its dehumanizing effect on our slave ancestors of those days. And even the most well meaning White people are racist today because we live in a society which is not far removed from the decadent slave plantation system. □

Unified Army

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
that no progress could be made if fighting persisted.

President Kenyatta also called on the leaders to examine the complex agreement under which their organizations share power in a Cabinet with three rotating Premiers — a system that has led to government stalemate. He also urged them to honor a previous agreement to unite their armed forces in an integrated Angolan army.

An earlier communique issued after three days of discussion said: "Conscious of the difficult times the country is going through, the three delegations were able to abdicate as far as possible their party positions in order to find, in the spirit of pure nationalism, solutions that would permit the decolonization process to return to normal." □

"BLACK BELT" MAGAZINE ON MARTIAL ARTS AT THE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

"READING, WRITING AND FIGHTING IN THE OAKLAND GHETTO"

By Jim Hoffman

The following article is reprinted from the August, 1975, issue of Black Belt magazine. Black Belt is the world's leading monthly of self-defense with a circulation of 600,000 in the U.S., Canada, Japan and Europe.

East Oakland, California, is not a nice place to visit and you wouldn't want to live there. Most of what is bad about America is worse in East Oakland and most of what is good about America isn't there at all.

In East Oakland, unemployment, disease, illiteracy, crime, poverty and mortality are all on the heavy side of the national averages. There are few parks. For recreation there is only the street, a harsh terrain cluttered with the debris of a cruel and wasteful era — rows of deserted store-fronts, shattered glass, broken people.

ENVIRONMENT

Hardly the ideal environment for raising children. Much less a place where you would expect to find a school designed as a model of quality education for all communities — the poor and the privileged, the Black and the White. But thanks to a determined and courageous group of people, the school exists. In fact, it thrives, a beacon of hope in a wasteland of human and material desolation.

The Intercommunal Youth Institute was founded in 1971 by the Black Panther Party, which was seeking an alternative to the inferior education being given their children by the Oakland public schools. In 1973, the school became legally independent and is now community-based, drawing most of its enrollment from outside Panther families.

In each of the four years since its birth, the school has added more students and more programs, always striving to create a model for those seeking an alternative to the deteriorating institution known as the public school. This year, the Intercommunal Youth Institute added martial arts to the curriculum for all its students.

While the martial arts program is still young, it is rapidly becoming a favorite of school officials, parents and students. It

is an ideal program for the school in many ways. For one thing, the school doesn't have a lot of money for physical education. Martial arts, unlike many sports require no special playing field and, except for sparring gear, no special equipment. At a time when many U.S. school systems are cancelling sports programs for lack of cash, this is an important consideration.

Another reason the school offers martial arts is the immediate practical value of knowing self-defense. As instructor Steve McCutchen tells his students, "You can walk around the corner from here and get chased home. There will be many times when you will have to fight or run. What you will learn here is that 'fight or run' doesn't mean the end of the world."

But perhaps the most important reason for teaching martial arts at the Intercommunal Youth Institute is the philosophy of the school itself. Unlike traditional public schools where "discipline" means a set of rules, punishments and rewards that are imposed by teachers and authority figures, the Institute emphasizes internal discipline. The children progress at their own rate, and it is not uncommon for a seven-year-old student to learn math with 10-year-olds and reading with five-year-olds. Because the children are not automatically advanced from year to year, they must develop the desire and discipline to learn within themselves.

Martial arts instruction harmonizes well with this focus on internal discipline, according to the school's director Ericka Huggins. "All the children admire Bruce Lee," Ericka says. "We want to show them that what went into Bruce Lee was a lot of hard, hard work, and that every human being needs internal discipline."

This approach appears to be contributing to the success of the school which is rapidly achieving the kind of local notoriety that often prefigures bigger things. "Children beg to come here," Ericka says. "You should see them some days. It's so sad. They're supposed to be in their own schools, but they come here and peek into the classroom



Instructor STEVE McCUTCHEN showing fundamentals to his students.

doors. Some come here just to go up to our library and read."

There is much for public school children to envy at the Institute. Unlike the public school ratio of 40 students to one instructor, the Institute has 20 instructors for its 100 children. In addition to the regular curriculum, the school provides instruction in three languages, art, music, drama and dance. The social studies class is specially designed to give the children — all Blacks and Mexican-Americans — an idea of their cultural heritage and of the realities that face them in contemporary society.

FREE EXPRESSION

In contrast to public school instruction, which consists mainly of memorization and drilling, the school encourages the children to express themselves freely, to explore, and to question the assumptions of what they are learning, as children are naturally inclined to do.

This combination has produced some notable successes. "We have children here who were labelled hyperactive, educable retardates and all kind of crazy things," Ericka says. "They come here and they just blossom into the flowers that they really are."

All this is accomplished without charging tuition and without financial support from government. A "strong parents' group" contributes \$15 per month each, but this would not even cover the cost of salaries, unless many of the teachers worked for nothing, purely out of their sense of

dedication and their knowledge that they are providing the only hope these children have. Says Ericka, "We would do anything, short of something criminal, to make this school survive."

One of the instructors who works without pay is 25-year-old martial arts teacher Steve McCutchen. Soon to be a red belt in taekwon do (the equivalent of a brown belt in karate), Steve teaches 10 sessions a week at the school, and two sessions a week after school. Last year Steve was a science teacher. When the school decided to inaugurate a physical education program, he volunteered himself as a martial arts instructor.

Steve's class was an immediate success. "It's just beautiful to see children have this much interest in strengthening their bodies," Ericka comments. "Children don't know about discipline, but it's something they need. This is a way of helping them understand it through something they really like."

"Steve is a good teacher, too," she continues. "He's teaching them how to be responsible about karate, how to conduct themselves. We had a problem at first, people running around kicking at each other. But Steve sets an example of control. You never see him running around sidekicking people."

The class proved so popular that the school soon added an after hours program for young adults. The young adult program

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

"Reading, Writing And Fighting In Oakland"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
is one of many after hours programs offered at the school, known locally as the Learning Center. Like the other after hours programs, it gives community youth an opportunity to learn without being enrolled officially.

"The Learning Center is always full to the brim with kids," Ericka says. "This building is the only things in East Oakland where kids can come and feel free to do whatever they want."

Students in the young adult program tend to be public school students who are, on the average, a little older than the age group (up to about 13) served by the Institute. Many say they joined the class after street fights with bigger opponents. Most say they will stay with martial arts until they earn a black belt.

The program is immensely beneficial to the two dozen or so young men who participate.



Martial arts students at practice sparring.

"Steve has what is necessary to make the kids want to have discipline, to learn," says Ericka. "I mean, look, the kids he works with would be robbing stores if they weren't here, not because they're innate criminals, but because there's nothing to do — not just in East Oakland but in this whole country — for Black and poor children. Nothing."

The after-hours program is still growing. In the near future, it will be expanded to include another 30 students from nearby Laney College.

Partly to serve the particular needs of the people he teaches, Steve gives a martial arts course that differs in several respects from what is taught in the traditional dojo. It is, as Steve describes it, "an application of Bruce Lee's jeet kune do philosophy to tae kwon do. It's based on the idea that truth in combat differs from one individual to another."

Steve combines practical instruction with a generous helping of martial arts philosophy and scientific background. He is himself a student of kinesiology, the science of bodily movement as it relates to body structure, and he has applied this knowledge to martial arts.

"There are certain laws in operation when the body is moving," he says. "The student has a right to know them."

When an instructor explains a technique, he should explain how and why it works. The student should learn that a kick or punch, demonstrated in a certain way, is not the only way the kick or punch can be executed, because structural mechanics differ from person to person. With a knowledge of the principles, the student can actualize the technique in his own body. As they go along, they learn the connection between one type of movement and the overall movement of the body.

Steve believes this approach allows the instructor to accelerate the learning process, and he believes his method of teaching is superior to traditional instruction. "The traditional instructor tries to keep his student for a long time," says Steve. "In some cases, it's three to five years before you can freesparring, that's three to five years before you can keep from being knocked on your behind."

"What it adds up to," he continues, "is that traditional instruction teaches you forms, movements and so forth, but it doesn't prepare you for stress conditions on the streets. Most schools say what you learn today, you can use today. But when I learned the basic up defense, down defense, side kick, front kick, they were all done from a basic position that didn't account for a person moving around in front of you. Here, we are teaching contemporary combat conditions."

Because the program is still in its infancy and because there is no sparring equipment, students do not yet spar with each other. The classes so far have concentrated on building strength and learning movements. The younger age groups study kata exclusively and the youngest study only yoga. This instruction is designed to reinforce the unity of mind and body.

Many of Steve's younger students have not even realized that they are learning a fighting art. The older students are acutely aware of this of course, but so far the only sparring is between Steve and some of the faster learners.

At some point Steve's students may include some tournament fighters, but unlike many other instructors, Steve is not grooming his students specifically for tour-



Dedicated students hard at work.

nament competition. "We haven't made any plans to participate in tournaments," he says. "That will require a little more experience. But in any event, tournaments are part of the commercialization of martial arts, and that's not what we're about here."

FITNESS AND DISCIPLINE

As the program continues, Steve hopes money will become available to pay for equipment and expenses. But even if there is no money, the martial arts will continue to be taught, according to Ericka, "because people need it." For discipline. And for physical fitness. And even more important, in the view of the people whose lives center around this school, is the hope that training in martial arts will prevent the brutalization of the young that so often occurs in the ghetto.

"This is a violent society," Ericka says. "Children fight at age four or five, unless they have a place like this to come and find out that's not the way to resolve things. We're hoping that what they learn about fighting will allow them to remain inwardly calm enough so that, instead of fighting, they can work things out in a more humane manner, even though they are capable of really wiping someone out."

And this same hope is echoed on a blackboard in one of the school's classrooms, where a devoted young teacher has listed, under the heading "Martial Arts Theory," a set of principles, one of which speaks as eloquently for the school and the hopes it embodies, as it does for the martial arts.

"The man who masters himself," it says, "has no need of another master." □

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FREE TO THE COMMUNITY

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: LEONARD DONALD, 362-5262

Micronesian Black Activist

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

to Palauans. However, nuclear testing threatens to destroy the industry.

Tia Belau, which literally means, "This is our Palau, our land, our island," is the name of the two-year-old newspaper of which Moses is the editor. He said that the U.S. has consistently tried to discredit Tia Belau and has outlawed it. "We tell it like it is," Moses said proudly. Interviewed prior to the June 17 plebiscite in the Marianas, Moses expressed his belief that Palau must be the vanguard of the Micronesian people's struggle to end U.S. domination. He said that even if the U.S. grants independence to the islands, she will do so only on the condition that U.S. military bases remain.

Calling for the return of traditional socialist values to Micronesia, Brother Moses declared, "We must remove capitalism." □

Gulf Oil Tightens Control

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Park regime would face an insoluble economic crisis.

While Gulf's "illicit" campaign contributions captured headlines, a recent move by a consortium of American banks to shore up the Park regime passed relatively unnoticed. A syndicate to lend South Korea \$200 million necessary to survive a grave balance of payment crisis was formed with the aggressive support of some of America's largest banks, including Chase Manhattan, First National City Bank, Bank of America, and Crocker Citizens Bank. □

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Comrades,

It's great to be reading your paper again. In 1972 my family moved from the Black neighborhood of Bedford-Stuyvesant to White Canarsie. The last BPINS paper I saw was dated November, 1972. Last Thanksgiving, I happened to be in the Port Authority bus terminal. I saw a brother hawking a newspaper with a familiar looking front-page format. I walked up to him to see what it was. Sure enough, it was the Black Panther. I then related to him how I was unable to buy the paper, even at the usual places. He then suggested I clip the subscription form and mail it in. I informed him I was a bit leary of doing that, as many times I know the pigs have stopped and suppressed the paper. However, I did order a subscription and I haven't missed one since.

I've noticed a lot of changes since the last one I had seen, some 106 issues before. Anyway, I still enjoy reading it as it's the only reliable source on Black related news besides Muhammad Speaks.

Take care, my friends, and progress and grow. You still have my following, and I wish I could do more. I am financially unable now. Peace AFTER the revolution.

Yours always,

Benjamin B. Johns, Jr.,
Canarsie, N.Y.

P.S. Please renew my near-ending subscription.

Comrades in the Struggle:

It seems the cretins here have just now decided to start letting those of us in maximum security start to receive the people's newspaper. Because this paper is about the only one that really lets us know what's going on in the community. Would like to know if you would let me have a complimentary subscription to share with the other soldiers on the tier. I have been down for almost seven years now, and you have always been right on time in dealing with the issues of most concern to the people. We respect you all and love you for your dedication and determination to liberate the people. If at all possible, could you send a picture of Comrades Elaine and Ericka? This would be greatly appreciated. Give our love and regards to all, and thank you for your time and trouble. I remain!

In love and struggle!
A Soldier
Chaka at-Thinnin
Tracy, Calif.

Editor:

Recently we implemented a program to try to alleviate the lack of legal counsel and lack of reasonable assistance of counsel. Many of us have meritorious claims. But we don't have attorneys to carry the pending litigations through the appellate procedure. We are in dire need of sponsors, attorneys, legal materials and pads, etc.

One program that we feel will aid us here is the Help-A-Convict Program, whereby we will form alliances with the people, making them aware of the conditions relating to our survival and lack of basic necessities. So in turn, that they will help us negate these undesirable conditions by donating things we need here. Our organization is the Holman Unit Survival and Legal Aid Collective. (Help-A-Convict comes under our programs.) We are in dire need of shoes, shirts, pants, shorts, undershirts, etc. Any group wishing to aid us, please contact:

Mr. Charles Cieny
H.U.S.I.A.C.
Route 2, Box 34
Atmore, Ala. 36502

Yours truly,
Jerome

Dear Comrades,

I have been receiving and reading the Black Panther for three weeks now, and I think it's the greatest. You can say that I'm going through a period of being deprogrammed of the distortions and lies fed to the people by the capitalist news media. I can hardly wait until next week's issue arrives so that I can read the truth again.

I was overjoyed to learn that Brother Huey P. Newton is alive and well in spite of the establishment's efforts to frame and destroy our "Beautiful Black Warrior" and the Party. We must do everything within our power to insure Comrade Huey P. Newton's safe return and that he and Comrade Robert Heard will receive justice and will be set free by any means necessary.

Yours in revolution,
All Power to the People
Bro. C.H. Jackson
Greenville, South Carolina

P.S. Keep the truth coming to the people and continue to let the masses know that the time has come when we must stop sitting idly by while our Brothers and Sisters are falsely imprisoned and murdered in fascist concentration camps throughout fascist America. Keep Comrade Johnny Spain and his comrades and the other Brothers and Sisters imprisoned here in America, so that the people will set them free.

4th Week Of Lies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

Another major point which emerged from the cross-examination of Ross was that inmate Robert Lee Thomas apparently witnessed the murder of Schwartz. Thomas was originally a prosecution witness during the Wade hearing who testified that Tommy Hicks, and not Shango, killed Schwartz.

The defense has asked Judge Mattina to call Thomas as a court witness since the prosecution has now dropped him from the list of witnesses. (Defense attorneys argued at the beginning of the trial that the murder indictment should be dismissed because Thomas and others who identified Hicks as the slayer of Schwartz were never brought before the grand jury.) □

Z.A.N.U. Rep.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

comrade, Mr. Mangarva, spent the night under these conditions while badly in need of medical attention with a deep gash in his shoulder as a result of being pushed through the glass door in the restaurant.

"By Sunday morning our friends raised bail for our release. Hearings in court are scheduled for June 27, at 3 p.m. in Court 7, in Dover, Delaware.

"We look to United States citizens to struggle to end these atrocities that are happening in the state of Delaware and elsewhere in the U.S." □

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A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL RESEARCH HEALTH CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



FREE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA TESTING

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

On Saturday, June 21, the People's Free Medical Research Health Clinic traveled from Berkeley to San Jose, California, to conduct Out-Reach Screening for Sickle Cell Anemia and General Anemia. Tests were given free of charge outside Brentwood Market. Above, Clinic coordinator HENRY SMITH performs Sickle Cell Anemia test.

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT [S.A.F.E.] PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

INTERCOMMUNAL YOUTH INSTITUTE

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Intercommunal Youth Institute.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution."

—Huey P. Newton



Senior Citizens' Day Talent Show

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1975,
THE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER



BYNN'S photos